The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 191 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914 — ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
29th Aug.	Egypt	..	8000	....	..
5th Sept.	Arabia	..	8000	....	..
12th "	Malwa	..	11000	....	..
19th "	Simla	..	6000	....	..
26th "	Morea	..	11000	....	..
3rd Oct.	Persia	..	8000	....	..
10th "	Nubia	..	1,500	....	..
17th "	Caledonia	..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette	..	6000	Moultan	10000
31st "	India	..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China	..	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11400	--	--

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	....	27th Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3783	28th Aug.	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	--	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C	5415	27th Aug	---

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9230	13th "	17th March
City of Lahore	A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5521	....	23th March
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo	A&C	..	21st "	....
City of Benares	A&C	6934	....	27th "
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June	-- --

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000. up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing	Date Time Routes.
DWARKA.	1695	Thursday 27th Aug.	Direct.
LIBASA,	2184	Fri. 28th Aug.	*6 a.m. Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons. on Thursday 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

CKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

25th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS.
1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	7th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1833.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Osaka
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Pekin
Hankow	Lyone	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

NATIONAL HOTEL POONA next to Railway Station is now REOPENED thoroughly renovated, Rooms airy and comfortable; terms moderate. Apply MANAGER. 3394

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED an EFFICIENT TYPIST and CLERK. Decent salary. Apply immediately to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3622

WANTED a good NURSERY GOVERNESS. Hills in Summer, Ayahs kept. Good salary, apply with photo and full particulars to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3626

REQUIRED by married couple, BOARD and RESIDENCE with European family, moderate. Apply Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3617

WANTED AT ONCE—An EXPERIENCED URDU KNOWING HINDU GRADUATE teacher, must be above 30 years of age. Free lodging and salary between Rs. 40 and 60, according to qualifications.—Apply with full particulars to INSPECTOR of EDUCATION, Datia (Bundelkhand). 2413

WANTED—A qualified Manager to supervise the felling and conservation of trees in the Hazara forests. Must be young and of active habits. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Only experienced hands need apply to—
RAI SAHIB TIRATH RAM SHAH,
2414 Nawashehr, via Abbottabad.

WANTED—For the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts, Ahmednagar, a SUPERINTENDENT, Salary Rs. 175-15-250. Applicants must be practical men, and have a thorough knowledge of carpentry. Industries followed at present are Carpentry, Metal-hammering, Cloth-weaving and Carpet-making. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2407

REQUIRED for Girls' Hospital, in the Lawrence Memorial School, a HOSPITAL MATRON. Salary Rs. 45-1-50 p.m. with free quarters, uniform and board, or an allowance of Rs. 20 in lieu of board.
Also a COMPOUNDER on Rs. 17 p.m. plus Rs. 3 Hill allowance plus free quarters.
Appointments will be in first instance on 6 months' probation. Apply, with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 2408

REQUIRED—A CONTROLLER of the Palace Household Must be a European of the Gazetted Officers class interested in house decoration, and catering arrangements. Pay up to Rs. 800 vide qualifications, free house and conveyance. Apply before 1st September and send photograph with application (which will not be returned) to
THE HOME MINISTER,
To His Highness' Government,
Alwar State, Rajputana.

WANTED—An energetic, painstaking and honest Secretary for the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company, Limited, Lucknow. Preference will be given to men possessing business aptitude, force of character, executive, administrative and intellectual capacity, with ability to enforce discipline and to control subordinates. A thorough knowledge of accounts and book-keeping a great recommendation. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications Bungalow and medical attendance free. Punkah and Tatti allowances during the hot weather.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed up to the 31st August, to the MANAGER, U. I. Couper Paper Mills Co., Ld., Lucknow. 2411

WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, salary Rs. 30 to 50, quarters and conveyance free. A Madrassi or a Native Christian would be preferred. Apply stating age with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Bindranawagarh via Rajim. (B. N. Ry.). 2410

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER with good knowledge of English and Urdu. Salary from Rs. 30 to 40 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay required to the EYE-INFIRMARY, James Street, Secunderabad (Deccan). 2411

WANTED—A trained DEPUTY RANGER to hold charge of a range. Applicants should send in their applications with copies of their testimonial (not to be returned) to the undersigned before the 31st August, 1914, stating age, experience and salary they would accept.
DIWANCHAND,
Forest Officer,
2412 Barwani State, C.I.

WANTED a HEAD-CLERK for the MEDICAL STORES, BARODA STATE. Essential qualifications for employment are thorough trade knowledge of drugs and apothecaries' and wares, and previous experience in a good firm of wholesale chemists and druggists.
Salary Rs. 50—70.
Application with testimonials should be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE. 3627

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a GRAND COTTAGE PIANO by ROSE & COY. Apply III Floor above ROGERS & CO., Hummum Street, Fort. 3629

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE.—Well-known BELSIZE 4 CYLINDER 20.24 H. P. up-to date 7 seater LANDAULET SHAPE MOTOR CAR, most reliable and in best condition. Proprietor retiring from business. Apply to No. 818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3596

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1914 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Thursday the Tenth day of September 1914 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppresions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 22nd day of August, 1914.
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
3624 Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

THE ALEXANDRA DOCK will be OPENED to the public on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY 26th and 27th August 1914 to enable consignees &c. to effect clearance of their goods still lying in the Transit Sheds.
Delivery will also be given of PIECE GOODS PACKAGES from the Duty Paid Warehouse at No. 6 Shed.
On and from Friday 28th idem the ALEXANDRA DOCK will be again CLOSED until further notice.
J. A. CHERRY,
Manager,
Port Trust Docks.
24th August, 1914. 3630

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY 27th August, 1914, at 6-30 p.m.
J. A. GRANT,
Honorary Secretary.
25th July 1914. 3351.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE (PHOTO-MATERIALS) SHOP FURNITURE, AND THE GOOD-WILL OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. D. M. DUKLE & CO., (THE OLD-STANDING FIRM ESTABLISHED 1871).

Under instructions from Messrs. D. M. Dukle & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop of Messrs. D. M. Dukle & Co. in Hummum Street, all the remaining stock-in-trade of Photo-materials consisting of hand stand cameras, extra slides, lenses, camera; cases, dark room lamps tripod stands, dishes of various sorts, photographic books, chemicals, printing frames, albums paste mounts, and slip-in cupboards, sliding door cupboards, show cases, tables, copying press, platform scale with weights, chairs, stools and sundry articles.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, coloured and woollen piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as mirrored door single and double almiras, chest-of-drawers, fancy tiled top teapoys, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, marble top round and octagon tables, dressing and writing and wash-hand tables, bookstands, hatstands, towel horses, show cases, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, phonographs with records, etc.
By order of the office concerned:—
20 years old X X X Chestenet Brandy will be sold in each lot of one box.
By order of the office concerned six old motor covers viz.:—
2 Continental covers 920 by 120.
4 Continental covers 880 by 120.
The property of a European lady:—
Wearing apparels such as dresses, petticoats, frocks, gowns, combinations, corsets, belts, stockings, coats, skirts, boots and shoes, etc.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 gramophone (Cabinet) standing 3 ft. 6 inches with its best selected 30 records.
By order of the Insurance Company concerned:—
4 bales grey American Pepprell Drills ex S. S. Gabinga: bales Nos. 99115, 99157 99131, 99125.
By order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—
Re:—Ghelabhai Dewji Shah, and others:—
15 bags white Teel-seeds, beam scale with weights, Mehta box, gadla, one cask and tins containing sweet oil, empty casks, and tins for oil.
Re:—Ebrahim Esmail Memon:—
Cupboard, bench, beam scales with weights

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

2 rubber-tyred victoria.
2 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
The property of a European gentleman
1 De Dion 6 H. P. double seated, single cylinder motor car.
By order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Abdulkader Mulla Essabhoy and ors., traded in Bombay in the name of Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy:—
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
2 Arab horses.
1 Surti Aecka and a pony.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gent's second-hand bicycles.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 26th day of August, 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—
On account of the Shippers.
14 bales s. h. clothing consisting of Men's half-coats, over-coats, morning-coats, frock-coats, vests and L's Jackets and Ulsters.
2 Bales tweeds and shirting fents.
By order of the concerned.
1 case 29 pieces bobbin net 72" and 108" width.
2 cases each 150 pieces bobbin net 13" by 20 yards.
On account of the concerned.
1 case 400 dozen white cotton honey comb towels.
5 cases each 3 gross empty bottles.
On account of the concerned.
Furniture, Book-case, dressing chests and tables, hatstands, iron, bed-steads, Japanese carved sofa, bench, etc.
Miscellanous:—3 Japanese folding organs, travelling tents, Joseph Gillot's steel pen boxes, padlocks and glass beads cases, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, a lot of sundry articles, furniture &c., such as:—
Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, wooden bedsteads, cupboards, chairs, easychairs, baba-cars, baba motor carts, hat stands, wall-blocks, phonographs and records, iron safes, tiled teapoys, &c., &c.
A lot of electro-plated ware, such as teapot, coffeepot, trays, butterpot, fancy carving knife sets, and cutlery, &c.
1 large icebox with refrigerator.
1 chesterfield sofa.
10 casks liquor Ammonia, 3 cases assorted essences, &c., &c.
7 fancy lady's hats.
At 3-30 p.m., (S. T.)
Several gents' cycles by different makers.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1914

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Carnac Road, near Crawford Market and opposite the Police Office. A lot of Chinese and Japanese goods just arrived by s.s. "Assayne" will be disposed of in small lots, such as handsome tea and coffee sets, Japanese tables, stands, albums, work boxes, writing desks, pedestals with pots, brackets, tea trays, Japanese black sticks, table and tray cloths, hand bags, purses, belts, braces, Chinese and Japanese jars, wall purdahs, toys, New Year cards, etc., etc., etc. The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th August, 1914

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT.
THE
WAR FILMS
OUR
BELGIAN ALLIES
Probably you never knew there was such a thing as a
BATTERY OF GUNS DRAWN BY DOGS.
We have that picture.
OUR
INDIAN ALLIES
The March Past of the Bikanir Camel Corps.
OUR
FRENCH ALLIES
Wonderful views of our brave friends at their manœuvres. Gallant men these.
TO-NIGHT
OUR BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
LES AU MALAGAS
LES BAU MALAGAS
The famous Spanish Dancers.
VERA ROCHDALE
VERA ROCHDALE
A beautiful Singer and Dancer.
ADDIE LEIGH
ADDIE LEIGH
An artiste with a voice
RUSSELL CARR
RUSSELL CARR
The Military Ventriloquist
and
UR BIG DRAMA
THE
DESERT TRIBESMAN
Two reels of thrills and great sustained interest
Real Holiday Programme.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Thrilling and Sensational Photo Play.
THE DEVIL'S EYE
3,000 FEET—IN 3 PARTS.
A Tale of a Lover and a Gang of desperate Diamond Thieves.
SEE DEATH CHEATED EVERY TIME.
See the jump from a high bridge into a barge passing on the river below.
THRILLS! THRILLS! THRILLS!
See the jump from a galloping horse into a motor-car racing by
ANIMATED CARTOONS
A New Weekly Feature
By FRANK LEAH,
The Famous Cartoonist of Calcutta.
3 Shows Nightly —7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.
Above medicine can be had at Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant, Headache relieved immediately.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Carnac Road, Bombay.
SUPPLY
Oilmanstores, Household Goods Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.
FREE. Stores Price List, ON REQUEST.

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EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan	Manila.
Bombay.	(Sumatra).	Cebu.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Iloilo.
Madras.	Malacca.	Hongkong.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpur.	Canton.
Colombo.	F. M. S.).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.).	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Bangkok.	Tsingtau.
Penang.	Batavia.	(North China)
Puket.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon.	Yokohama.
Ipoh (F.M.S.).	Haiphong.	Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Share bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collections of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1. lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy.	Ipoh.	Rangoon.
Bangkok.	Johore.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Kwala-Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	London.	Do. Hongkew.
Canton.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Malacca.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Manila.	Taipeh.
Hamburg	Nagasaki.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	New York.	Tsingtau.
Harbin.	Peking.	Yokohama.
Hongkong.	Penang.	Yloilo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
46, Churchgate Street. Agent.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ASTROLOGER

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THE GRAPHIC (London) says;—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

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Electric Safety Torches.

THE SAFEST LIGHT EXTANT.

Most useful about the house, garage, Motor Car, Mines, Factories, Gas Works, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, in Tour, on Railway and in Jungles or Streets.

PRICES.

No.		
177	6½" Press Contact .. R.s.	3-0
178	6½" Switch Contact.. „	3-4
179	8½" Press Contact .. „	4-0
179a	8½" American type.. „	5-0
180	9" Ring Contact .. „	6-0
180 b	10" Superior finish 2½" Bull's eye Lens, Switch Contact.. „	10-0
180b	with Double Lens .. „	15-0

ALL POST FREE.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Electric Pocket Lamps, Hand Lamps, Table Lamps, Reading Lamps, also in Stock.

WANTED

Commission Agents everywhere.
No Capital and no qualifications needed.
Liberal Commission. Easy Terms.
Write at once.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,

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The Largest and therefore the cheapest house for Electrical Novelties in India.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

Send for List.

FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES

are the perfect scents of the French Flowers,

LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,

And Six other kinds.

Used by the **Fashionables** all over the world

ROSE SUPREME

(A Boquet of the sweetest Rose)

A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.

ANNAS TWELVE 0-12-0 ANNAS TWELVE PER BOTTLE.

Sold every where. Agents Wanted.

FLEURS de FRANCE Coy.

ISMAIL BUILDING, CHURCH GATE STREET,

Fort, BOMBAY.

The Universal Assurance Co Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

ELKRISHN BROS.,

Agents.

Cook's Building, Hornby Road

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the submontane districts. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.10", Saugor 0.35", Amraoti 0.12", Nagpur 0.39", Chanda 2.07" and Raipur 0.76". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Berar and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.17", Ratnagiri 0.76", Mormugao 1.55" and Karwar 1.29". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.10", Belgaum 0.55", Nizamabad 0.66" and Hyderabad 1.62". Skies are heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in Malabar, the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces but has decreased in the Konkan and on the north Madras coast and has practically ceased to the west of a line joining Veraval and Allahabad. It has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, local rain in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the Madras coast, and some showers in the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on MONDAY, the 24th of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp-in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp-in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Humidity. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	94.5	82.0	57	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	92.4	81.9	88	..	?	?
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	94.0	82.7	79	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpind ;	100.4	75.0	66	..	..	..
Lahore	100.6	82.4	64	..	14.68	2.89
Sirsa	100.0	76.9	64	..	12.90	..
Ambala	96.7	79.3	73	..	17.65	—0.04
Delhi;	96.2	..	71	..	14.97	—2.53
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.6	79.6	75	..	22.28	4.13
Mainpuri	92.1	80.2	87	..	16.05	—0.68
Jhansi;	93.1	78.5	77	..	21.60	—4.42
Cawnpore	91.0	80.3	87	..	21.21	—1.90
Allahabad	90.2	79.7	91	0.06	31.69	5.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	107.5	80.4	77	..	4.43	2.28
Karachi;	86.6	78.9	82	..	6.20	0.63
Ajmer	86.0	74.4	79	..	14.59	—0.18
Jaipore	93.4	73.8	67	..	21.63	5.36
Kotah	90.6	78.0	74	..	20.28	0.69
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	91.0	71.5	61	..	..	..
Dwarka	85.9	79.1	77	..	12.73	1.50
Veraval	83.3	77.6	80	..	10.13	—4.43
Rajkot	86.9	73.5	82	0.06	20.63	0.11
Dhrangadhra Para	90.2	76.8	86	..	26.95	12.83
Surat	87.7	78.6	81	0.02	41.96	10.29
Ahmedabad	89.9	76.4	82	..	27.07	3.0
Deesa ;	91.9	72.4	78	..	22.26	4.13
Neemuch	86.7	72.2	88	..	23.52	3.93
Indore	81.3	72.8	84	..	19.30	—2.19
CENTRAL PRO VIN CES—						
Jubbulpore	83.3	73.9	93	2.10	34.79	—4.58
Saugor ;	83.3	76.6	92	0.35	28.18	—4.28
Hoshangabad	85.9	75.0	93	0.07	39.38	5.55
Khandwa	82.0	74.3	87	..	22.24	3.03
Akola	81.4	73.7	87	0.01	16.45	—4.18
Amraoti	81.7	73.5	95	0.12	17.58	—3.01
Nagpur	85.4	74.3	91	0.39	25.39	—6.46
Chanda	82.3	73.8	97	2.07	25.71	—9.05
Raipur	87.8	75.6	94	0.76	29.28	—4.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.4	77.4	83	0.17	59.29	4.47
Ratnagiri	81.3	74.1	90	0.76	105.93	26.42
Mormugao	81.5	74.1	97	1.55	94.19	19.58
Karwar;	78.1	73.7	90	1.29	126.87	31.45
BOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	72.1	79	..	17.64	5.61
Ahmednagar	81.0	69.5	78	..	11.66	1.19
Poona	80.2	73.9	85	0.10	24.15	9.04
Sholapur	86.8	70.9	90	0.07	16.51	3.78
Bijapur;	85.2	70.1	90	0.05	8.85	1.28
Belgaum;	73.6	66.5	97	0.55	73.20	40.01
Aurangabad;	85.1	69.4	83	..	18.77	3.00
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.3	71.5	90	0.66	41.01	17.92
Hyderabad	82.2	70.7	88	1.66	27.03	11.33
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	79.8	73.0	95	2.42	115.61	22.24
Calicat ;	84.0	72.7	94	1.39	84.47	5.73
Cochin	85.7	74.8	86	0.12	61.40	—0.22
Colombo	85.2	77.4	91	..	15.61	0.0
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MY SORE—						
Masilipatam	83.8	75.0	90	0.50	17.22	0.91
Bellary	86.2	72.8	75	0.37	4.63	—0.95
Guddapah ;	88.9	73.6	80	0.62	12.28	0.58
Madras	88.9	79.2	7	..	12.22	2.62
Bangalore	76.4	66.0	90	0.01	8.40	—2.83
Combator	89.1	70.9	73	..	2.85	—0.97
Trichinopoly	97.7	78.6	61	..	2.53	—3.07
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 24th, '14. In.	24 hours Ct.	Total since 1st June '14 In.	Total Ct.	June 1st to August 24th 1913 In.	1913 Ct.	1912 In.	1912 Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	17	59	29	62	36	43	81
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	72	61	08	73	41	48	26
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	84	63	58	72	56	48	37
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	73	70	81	75	95	47	29

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund has now reached six and a half lakhs, yesterday's subscriptions include one lakh each from the Maharajah of Kotah and the Nawab of Jaora.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The depression at the head of the Bay has been intensified slightly and the monsoon has been decidedly active in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Some movement of the depression in a north-westerly direction is indicated.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central Provinces west coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, north Madras Coast; local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and east United Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, west United Provinces, Punjab hills, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South-east Madras.

Principal amounts:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein three, Bassein one and a half; Sibsagar one, Cherrapunji one and a half, Jalpaiguri three, Balasore one, Bareilly and Panchmari three, Jubbulpore and Chanda two, Pendra one, Marmagoa, Karwar, Hyderabad, Deccan, Mercara and Calicut one and a half; Mangalore two; Calingapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in South Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Central India and Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th August 1914 was 29·905 inches. For **temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is** respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case **of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer** either mercurial or aneroid for the height of **the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
M	24	m 0 53	28 6	24	m 6 41	15 8
		1 11 a	29 1		7 15a	15 4
Tu	25	m 1 37	28 6	25	m 7 24	16 7
		1 48 a	29 1		7 54a	15 3
W	26	m 2 24	28 0	26	m 8 8	17 9
		2 26 a	27 0		8 37 a	15 7
Thu	27	m 3 19	27 3	27	m 8 57	19 2
		3 10 a	26 7		9 28 a	16 2
F	28	m 4 25	25 5	28	m 10 6	20 6
		4 3 a	25 5		10 32a	16 11
S	29	m 5 45	25 10	29	m 11 54	21 4
		5 12 a	24 4		11 50 a	17 6
S	30	m 7 25	25 10			
		6 42 a	23 10	30	1 43 a	21 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.		Sunrise		Sunset
„ 24	(Monday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 3m.	
„ 25	(Tuesday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 3m.	
„ 26	(Wednesday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 2m.	
„ 27	(Thursday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 1m.	
„ 28	(Friday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 0m.	
„ 29	(Saturday)	„ 6h. 23m.	„ 6h. 56m.	
„ 30	(Sunday)	„ 6h 23m.	„ 6h. 56m.	

PHASES OF MOON;—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21-0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20-7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26-5 m p. m.

THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

M. Finot contributes an article in "La Revue" on the development of mankind. He deals with "the reality and the benefits of progress." As is only to be expected from so optimistic a thinker, M. Finot argues that mankind has indeed made real progress. He starts by asking:—

If progress is a word unknown to reality what is the use of living and suffering? For then all our efforts will only resemble the useless agitation of insects who hit themselves against impassable walls, only hastening the end of their empty illogical lives. What is the use of working if we have no effect against a pitiless fate which mocks our efforts? For without reality of progress, and therefore without hope, mankind becomes as a top hurled into space, there to turn for centuries without any admissible or conceivable reason.

The writer deals in turn with the changes that have taken place in Nature, in physiology, in knowledge, in science, in art, in economy, in political and international life, and shows that in all these branches real progress has been achieved. He concludes:—

The people are setting out towards the right of disposing of their destinies, the races which called inferior are achieving their human rights; military victories themselves have become more kind and are more careful of the property and the lives of the conquered people. What an improvement already realised!

And as intellectual progress, which is always continuing, is also the function of social and political life, it is to be presumed that with intellectuality it will perforce lead mankind towards a degree of perfection whose limits are always widening. It is to be admitted that the intellectual and social stock gathered through the centuries in the form of science and general instruction, and also in the form of greater security, of confidence in justice, and of peace between peoples and individuals cannot but increase the heritage of our knowledge and our social and international life.

But is it the same with that which concerns moral progress? That is to say, with the improvement of human nature? We have proved here that all this progress together has for corollary the perfecting of our moral life and of our happiness. We are not only better, but we are also happier than formerly. For human progress is only real in so far as it augments the sum total of human happiness, or viewed negatively if it does not diminish our sufferings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 24th.

23rd S. S. Baron Balfour	Symonde	Calcutta	Aug. 7
S. S. Pundua	Handcock	Durban	Aug. 7
S. S. Peter Jebsen	Nienwojaars	Calcutta	Aug. 10
S. S. Clan Macphet	Ody	Delagoabay	Aug. 1
S. S. Zoroaster	Wickham	Calcutta	Aug. 7
S. S. Beme	Younger	Rangoon	Aug. 12
S. S. Sofala	Pittam	Rangoon	
24th S.S. Mongara	Hewellp	Calcutta	Aug. 16

DEPARTURES.

August 24th.

S. S. Clan Macdonald	Southward	Batavia

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Roma	Cogliolo	Genoa etc.

* To arrive.

Monday, August 24th, 1914.

S. S. Baron Balfour:—The steamer Baron Balfour, 2,552 tons, Captain G. L. Symonds, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 7, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. R. W. Handcock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, which port she had left on August 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Peter Jebsen:—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Captain W. Nienenejaars, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 10, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Clan Macphee:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphee, 3,224 tons, Captain E. C. Ody, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoa Bay, which port she had left on August 1, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Zoroaster:—The steamer Zoroaster, 2,444 tons, Captain F. Wickham, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 7, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain T. Younger, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, which port she had left on August 12, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Sofala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain F. G. Pittam, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, etc., with ballast.

S. S. Mongara:—The steamer Mongara, 5,137 tons, Captain D. Hewellp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 16, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Roma:—The Rubattino Line steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain A. Cogliolo, will sail to-day for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STREAMER	CAPT	AGENTS
C. & R.	Chakrata	Macfadysen	M. M. & Co
D & E	African	Monarch	Dakers W. & A. G. & Co
H	Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Coo
K	Penang Maru	Murazuime	N. Y. Kaisha
M	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
F.	City of Sparta	McKeller	K.N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. F. & Co
2	Warturn	Thompson	Dock Manager
3	Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
4	Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
5	Roma	Andrew	Rubatteno Line
6	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
8	Gramesbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Okhla	Mafles	M. M. & C
4	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
8	Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
9	Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co.
11	Banzala	Cone	M. M. & Co
11	Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
15	Elephanta	Cope	M. M. & Co
16	Sofala	Pittan	M. M. & Co
16	Edawana	Walker	M. M. & Co
17	Bharata	MacDonald	M. R. & Co
17	Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
18	Tamaka	Hillinshead	S. O. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Silvezash	Seroggie	Hillson and Thomas

H. W P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Erinpura	Reddock	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dasley	T. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blake	H. M. Soostri.
Bankura	King	M. M. & Co
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Sreamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	
Hejaz	Fisher	A' S. N. Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co.
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	
Linga	Cutbush	M M & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Mongara	Hewellp	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nienwejaars	
Rheinfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Queda	Elton	M. M. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Vasura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Zoroaster	Wickham	

IMPORTS.

Aug. 24.

S. S. Queda from Java, Agents M. M. and Co.—27,513 bags sugar, 18 bags rice, 35 drums arrack, 7 casks old brass, 3 casks old lead, 2 casks old copper.

S. S. Baron Balfour from Calcutta, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—5,700 tons coal.

S. S. Pundua from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,070 tons coal, 100 bags potatoes, 28 bags empty bottles.

S. S. Hejaz from Jeedah, Agents The Arab Steamers.—1 case 2 boxes specie.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday next.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, August 23rd 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.717 inches.
Temperature of Air	80.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 „
Dew Point	76.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.870 „
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.4 „
Minimum do. do.	76.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W,WSW,W
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	229 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.40inches.
Total fall during month	11.48 „
Total fall during year	59.44 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0.20 „

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Proprietors: **FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.**

Beware of spurious imitations.

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE?

We buy furniture, etc., at better cash rates than the market and advance money as well if required. Every kind of satisfaction guaranteed.

We stock substantial and artistic furniture of every variety for Drawing, Dining, Bedrooms, etc., and make any design to order.

We hire out furniture at most moderate rates. Whole bungalows furnished at Rs. 30 and bedrooms complete at Rs. 10 and upwards.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.,

No. 36, Chakla Bazaar,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MONSOON SMOKES.

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE.

FAMOUS MANILA CIGARS.

100,000 AVAILABLE.

Perlas	Per box of 25	Rs. 3	0
Reina Victoria	„ 50	„ 6	12
High Life in the East	„ „	„ 5	0
Cortado Deliciosos	„ „	„ 4	8
Cortado de la Reina	„ 100	„ 7	8
Londress	„ „	„ 7	12

NOTE OUR PRICES.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, August 22nd.

Silver Spot 25⅞
" 2 months hence :—Unquoted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, August 22nd.

Cotton Sales .. .. Nil
Imports 1,500
Spot prices :—unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 24th August.

To-day being a Public Holiday (Ramjan-Id, and Ganesh Chaturthi) the Banks and all the local markets are closed,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

19 boxes gold and sovereigns, 12,28,800 and 60,000, London, National.

Exports of Bar Silver by rail on 21st August:—

G. I. P. Ry.	20*	22,464
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	46	55,697

* Boxes and bars.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m on Saturday.

Cotton	222 Bales
Wheat	6,782 Cwts.
Linseed	3,514 "
Rape, Rai etc	Nil. "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	15 "
Castorseed	1,703 "
Rice	8,487 "
Myrabolams	364 "
Cottonseed	2,765 "
Mowraseed	46 "
Gram	796 "
Jowar	Nil. "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	489 "

PERSIAN TRADE.

WHY BRITAIN LOSES GROUND.

The trading conditions in Northern Persia have been considered by the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey, and recently, at the quarterly meeting at Constantinople, Mr. A. Sofiano, a member of the board, read a paper giving the results of his observations in the country.

The following are extracts from the report in question which is published in the Near East:—

"During the last few years a great deal has been heard about 'zones of influence,' but, without having visited Tabriz, I could never have imagined to what an extent this seemingly empty phrase could be practically applied. The Russians, to do them justice, do not leave you a moment in doubt as to their definition of the phrase, so much so that even when you arrive in Tabriz, the capital of North Persia, you will remain under the impression that you are still in Russia! The road connecting the frontier with the town has been built by Russia; guard houses held by Russian Cossacks are to be seen at regular intervals; and at Tabriz itself Russian soldiers, fully armed, move about incessantly. The result is that you begin to realise the true significance of the terms, a 'zone of influence,' as understood by Russia.

"The bazaars—and, by the way, until quite recently, no shops existed in Tabriz outside the bazaars—were, of course, of great interest to me, I wanted to verify the great progress made by Russian commerce in the north of Persia. Although I was to a certain extent prepared, I was nevertheless, astounded to find how completely Russian goods of all classes had driven out foreign competition, both British and Continental.

"I can state with certainty that prints, Mexicans, and yarns, which less than fifteen years ago were imported exclusively from England, are now imported to the extent of 80 per cent from Russia. As regards tinned goods, matches, and sugar, I should think that this percentage is an under rather than an over estimate. It is only in woollen and still goods that Russian commerce does not seem to have made any great strides. This does not mean, however, that Russian manufacturers do not export woollen and silk goods to Persia, because, as a matter of fact, the proprietor, of one of the best retail shops selling cotton, woollen, and silk goods assured me that all the firm's goods, without exception, came from Russia.

RUSSIAN METHODS.

"My next object was to analyse the causes of Russia's phenomenal increase of trade in Northern Persia, which has proved so detrimental to British and Continental trade, and, furthermore, to study the steps which would have to be taken to place British trade on a more favourable footing.

"The first question is generally answered by pointing to the advantages of transport which the Russian manufacturer has over his competitors. This, however, is not sufficient to account for the fact that Russian sugar sells in Persia at about half the price at which it is retailed in the country of origin.

"The Russian manufacturers can already make use of the railway up to Julfa, a town on the Persian frontier, 250 kilometres from Tabriz; and as the Russians are working hard on the extension of the line, which offers no engineering difficulties, the two towns will almost certainly be linked up by rail within a year. On the other hand the British manufacturer has only the caravan route from Trebizond. It was only natural that Russia should take full advantage of her proximity, but she has gone further than this; she has systematically worked to make the Trebizond route as expensive and irregular as possible, and has succeeded so well that at present goods take anything from one to three months to reach Tabriz, and even supposing camels be found—

HOW TO REGAIN LOST POSITION.

"Having examined the advantages of Russian over British trade in Northern Persia, we will proceed to discuss some means for helping our commerce to regain its lost position. The first, and most important of these, is: *the reduction in the cost of transport.*

"The parcel post charges are much too high, and as possibly this is caused by the long rail journey through Germany and Russia, I made inquiries with the object of finding a cheaper route. I was authoritatively assured that the Cunard Steamship Company has now a regular service, at least twice monthly, from Liverpool to Batoum. Thus, if there are no insuperable difficulties, it ought to be possible to institute a cheap parcel post service to North Persia *via* Batoum. The British Post Office can, I feel sure, do this, and by charging about 1s. 9d. per 11lb. it would help British trade immensely, and incidentally make a reasonable profit. Of caurse, I only suggest a cheap parcel post service as a provisional means of sending goods. For a permanent and effective aid much more radical steps must be taken—namely, the construction of a railway through a country which allows the free transit of goods to Persia. I do not pretend to be competent regarding the trace of this line, but in talking over the matter with well-informed friends, I was given to understand that a line from Rizeh, near Trebizond, through Erzeroum would be the easiest to build and would at the same time tap a very rich country. I believe there are some political difficulties in the way, but there are no reasons why they should not be overcome.

THE SHELLAC TRADE OF INDIA.

DISASTEROUS EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The hostilities in Europe and the consequent stagnancy of Calcutta shipping have combined to bring to a standstill the shellac trade, says the "Madras Mail". The world's supplies of shellac are drawn solely from India and Burma, and the main portion is exported from Calcutta. The present year, up to the end of last month, was one of exceptionally busy trade, the exports being 177,094 cases as compared with 123,808 cases for the previous year. Perhaps, no better illustration of the immediate and disastrous effects of the war on India can be had than the statement that during August only 1,600 cases were exported. At the presene moment there is no export at all. During the past few months the market had been falling, and selling was consequently forward. As a result of this the supplies in Calcutta at the outbreak of the war were as low as they had ever been during the year.

The Continent is a big buyer of shellac, and the ports to which the chief bulk is shipped are Hamburg, Bremen and Trieste. On the declaration of war the demand ceased almost entirely, and Indian factories at once closed down. The demand is still practically *nil*, and if there is any quickening of business, it is expected that it will come from the United States and Japan, the former country being a big buyer. Shellac factories are scattered over several parts of India, but the chief centre is Mirzapore. A renewal of the demand is anticipated immediately the war ceases, but it is believed that trade will be very slack for many months to come.

CEYLON ARTS EXHIBITION.

INFLUENCE OF CALCUTTA SCHOOL.

The twenty-third Exhibition of the Ceylon Society of Arts was formally declared open by His Excellency the Governor on Monday last. The general effect of this year's show is very encouraging, says the "Ceylon Independent." The pictures are of a better standard than in previous years though the exhibits are somewhat fewer. The show is sufficiently indicative of the object of the Society, viz., the encouragement of local art. A noteworthy feature is the presence of a number of excellent specimens contributed by a local amateur who had studied at the Calcutta School of Art, which is now under the vivifying influence of Abnindra Nath Tagore. The Tagore influence is seen in the productions which are excellent specimens of

RARE INDIAN ART.

Taken together, the different classes this year have been well represented and judiciously selected. The visitor to the Art Show this year will find a wide range to feast his eyes upon. As the visitor arrives he will notice on the landing a Kandyan cloth of ancient make enclosed in a glass frame and two loan exhibits—one a seascape by Jno. Hayes, whose pictures are to be seen in the Tate Gallery, and the other a study of animals by G. Earle, in the style and manner of Landseer. These two pictures have been loaned by Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam. The Kandyan cloth is of silk, worked in very rich gold embroidered *repousse* work, the lower portion of which contains a *Lata* design derived from the trailing honeysuckle, characteristic of ancient Indian and Sinhalese work. This is a loan exhibit of the Padikara Mudaliyar and the cloth is attributed to the Queen of Kandy. To the left is the water-colour section. Here attention is directed to the portraiture specimens, among which is one by C. Nagahawatte a young Sinhalese who has studied in

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF ART.

His picture of an Indian Drumer which is a very striking picture, wins the first prize. Mr. A.C.G.S. Ameresekera shows some very topical pictures, one being that of a Municipal rat-catcher. Mr. Joseph John, a clever young amateur, is represented by three pictures, studies of native life. There is one particularly striking a group of Sahermen dividing the profits, by Mr. Jos de Silva. In water colours which is as in previous years very large, Mr. E. G. Koch wins the first prize with his picture of Elpitiya, while Miss Muriel Wilson is awarded the second prize for her picture of the Kandy Temple of the Tooth.

The Oil Painting Section is well represented and a figure study by Mrs. Campbell of Trinity College. Kandy, wins the first prize, while Mr. Nagahawatre's picture of a "Sannyad" gets the second.

Seascapes in oil also form a striking feature of the show. Mr. Koch's picture of "A Troubled Sea" is very good and is a very clearly executed canvas. Another very striking picture is that of the "Dehiwala Beach" by Mr. Joseph Silva who gets the second prize.

Study of an Interior is another section, which has found many a clever competitor, Mr. A. S. G. S. Ameresekere wins the prize by his picture entitled. Oh for the Touch of a Vanished Sand, and the Voice that is Still." The artist dedicates the picture to the memory of his departed wife, and it is in most striking effect.

THE SHIPPING DEADLOCK.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S ACTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have issued a precis of the recent meeting of the committee with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan regarding the deadlock in business owing to uncertainty as to the further number of ships to be requisitioned by Government. Mr. Gillan hoped to have definite information in the course of a few days. Regarding the difficulty due to prohibition of telegraphic codes to exchange banks and mercantile firms, the matter was under consideration, as also the question of the use of telegraphic addresses. Mr. Gillan stated that the Government of India had recommended to the Secretary of State that war risk offices should be opened in Calcutta and Bombay. The committee expressed the strong opinion that the enemies' ships detained at Colombo and other ports with cargo for Calcutta and Chittagong should be sent on to Calcutta to discharge rather than for transhipment, similarly with the outward bound boats detained at other ports. Mr. Gillan promised immediate consideration but feared difficulties as to jurisdiction and dearth of officers. The Committee replied that officers could be sent from Calcutta.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS

REGISTRAR'S REPORT FOR 1912.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

With that hustling enterprise which distinguishes Government Departments the Register of Friendly Societies has now issued his report on the position of trade unions in 1912, says the "Manchester Guardian." The public would take more interest in these documents if they dealt with last year instead of the year before. Nevertheless, this report contains matters of great interest to the social student. In the first place it reveals the immense growth of trade unionism in seven years, and its improved organisation. This improvement is shown in the decrease in the number of different societies—coinciding with a large increase in membership—from 742 to 683 in the ten years. But the increase in membership is still more remarkable. We may take five years for comparison and give the details in round figures thus:—

Year	Number of members.
1903	1,575,000
1905	1,567,000
1910	2,017,000
1911	2,378,000
1912	2,597,000

It will be seen that membership was stationary or declining in the first three years of the decade. Even from 1905, a rapid increase began which culminated in 1911, the year of the great "unrest." In 1912, the pace was still rapid, but the increase was largely due to a special cause, of which we shall speak further. Mean while we may put the total effect of the rise in this way. Ten years ago the trade unions probably included about one-fifth of the adult male workers of the country. To-day they approach one-third. Previously their influence was based on quality—on the fact that they included the majority of the best workmen. Now it is coming to be based also on quantity.

It was one of the calculations of the more far-sighted trade union leaders that the formation of approved societies among the unions under the Insurance Act would prove stimulus to increased membership. That anticipation is, it seems borne out by the facts.

HUGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

"It is of interest to note," the Chief Registrar writes, "that the major part of this increase (i.e., in 1912) is found in the trades scheduled for unemployment insurance under the National Insurance Act. Apart from these trades a most remarkable increase is found in the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks which almost trebled its membership during the year, showing an increase of over 40,000 members. This remarkable increase is also understood to be attributable to the Insurance Act."

If anything like this rate of increase is being maintained, it must imply a revolution in the industrial position of a class which previously stood outside the trade union movement. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has increased its membership by over 22,000 and the Railway Servants by over 15,000, but in this case, as we all know, far more important developments have followed since the period covered by this report. On the other hand, the Dockers Union lost membership heavily, in the reaction, we suppose, from the excitement of the previous year, and the London carmen had a similar experience.

The report also shows the serious effect of a great strike upon trade union funds, which showed a decrease of nearly three-quarters of a million sterling, 11 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year, or over 10s. per member.

STRIKES AND FUNDS.

"This was due almost entirely to the coal strike, which cost the miners' union considerably over a million pounds. The reaction upon the many other trades which are more or less intimately dependent on the coal industry may be measured by the heavy charges for unemployment pay. The unions in the conveyance group, for instance, paid out £125,000 in unemployment benefit, or more than ten times as much in the previous year, two of the Railwaymen's unions alone paying out more than £100,000. The expenditure in the engineering group, too, shows an increase of over £40,000 under this head. Several of the smaller groups suffered in proportion."

The position and functions of the trade unions in 1912 as summarised by the Registrar may be set out thus:—

Number of unions making returns	644
Membership	2½ millions.
Funds	5½ millions.
Income, nearly	£3,900,000
Expenditure:—	
Unemployment benefit	£600,000
Dispute pay	£1,700,000.
Other benefits	£1,140,00

The proportion pended on Dispute pay was abnormal owing to the coal strike, but even so it is noteworthy that it does not quite equal the amount expended on unemployment, strike, and other benefits. This side of trade union work is now, of course, strongly reinforced by the National Insurance Act, and its beneficence has long been acknowledged by the keenest critics of trade unionism as a fighting force.

The question of staff for the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta is before the Government of India.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of Consignees of cargo per three steamers of the enemy now lying at Marmagoa, 4 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
English Mail steamer Multan expected to arrive in Bombay.

THURSDAY, 27th August.

Bombay Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

The E. E. Company will parade every weekday evening except Saturdays at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises. Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Head-Quarters every weekday evening except Saturday at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill. Dress:—Uniform or Plain Clothes.

In the event of the B. V. A. being called out for actual Military Service Members will be required to parade at Head-Quarters in Khaki and Helmets as soon as possible, and should bring with them. 2. Blankets. Greatcoat, or Waterproof, 1 spare pair of boots, socks, change of underclothing, Cup, Knife, Fork, Spoon plate, mug and plate.

The Officer Commanding is pleased to Sanction the following promotions:—C. S. M., D. A. Pinder to be Regimental Sergeant Major to complete establishment, dated 1st August 1914.

There will be no Infantry drill parade on Saturday and Sunday next.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies (except those on duty) will parade at 7-45 a.m. at Head-Quarters as strong as possible on Sunday Morning next the 30th instant, to proceed to Middle Ground Battery for 6 inches B. L. Gun drill. Members should have breakfast before coming on parade.

Tiffin a Tea will be provided. Parade will be dismissed at 7-0 p.m. Members who can turn out must notify this office by 12 noon on Wednesday, so that arrangements can be made for refreshments.

The undermentioned having been enrolled are brought on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 1630 Gunner C. K. Bancroft to "C" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1631 Gunner H. R. Reed to "C" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1632 Gunner F. P. Price to "C" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

The undermentioned having rejoined is taken on the strength and posted as follows:—
No. 817 Gunner C. K. Pincknoy to "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
(Sd.) R. C. W. Graham, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders By Lieut. Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.
August, 25.

678. Clothing. It is notified for information that the stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

679. Parade. All Buglers and Drummers will parade at Head-Puarters to-day Tuesday the 25th Inst. at 6 p.m.

680. Parades. Company Parades for the week ending August 29th:—
"A" Company will drill on the same nights as "B" Company.
"B" Company Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Friday:—Lecture at Head-Quarters at 9-30 p.m.
"F" Company, Wednesday 26th, at 6-15 p.m.
Dress for the above parades except when otherwise notified:—Drill Order with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.
Recruits "A," "B," "C," "D," "F," Companies to parade every evening at 6-30 p.m. Dress:—Plain Clothes.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

681. Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

682. Parade. "G" Company will parade on Wednesday and Thursday (each week) at 7-30 a.m. until further orders. Fall in at Gymkhana. Dress:—Uniform and Helmets.

683. Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7939 Vol. J. McAuliff, No. 7940 Vol. R. Farish, No. 7941 Vol. J. Smith, No. 7942 Vol B. E. Barllay, No. 7943 Vol. H. J. Atkinson, No. 7944 Vol E. Gellett, "B" Company.
No. 7945 Vol. J. A. A. Alphonso, No. 7946 Vol A. M. Jacob, No. 7947 Vol. I. C. D'Souza, No. 7948 Vol O. Wheeler, No. 7949 Vol. D. C. Gonsalves, No. 7950 Vol. C. R. Albuquerque, No. 7951 Vol. P. B. Fernandes Velloz, No. 7952 Vol. S. Fernandes, No. 7953 Vol. C. Phillips, "C" Company.
No. 6880 Cy. M. A. Kubes, No. 5399 Cy. A. T. Phillips, "E" (Cyclist) Company.
No. 7954 Vol. S. F. Masceranhas, No. 7955 Vol E. Greed, No. 7081 Vol. F. Gindell, No. 6028 Vol. J. Esperance, No. 7087 Vol. A. Down, No. 5313 Vol. R. L. Moore, "F" Company.
No. 7956 Res. H. J. M. Cousens, attached to "G" Company Reserve.

684. Transfer. No. 7694 Cadet I. Regnaud is transferred from "L" to "F" Company from this date.
(Sd.), C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteers Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. M. Thomason V. D., and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Railway, Volunteers, will play the following progremme under the direction of the Geo. W. Salter, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m. a

March ..... Sangre Torera ..... Erviti.
Overture ... The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe.
Valse ..... Pupochen ..... Gilbert.
Ballet Music ..... William Tell ..... Rossini.
Rommance ..... Simple Aven ..... Thorne.
Romance ..... Simple Aven ..... Thome.
Serenade .....I Studenti .....Bucalossi.
Dance .....The Grasshoppers .....Bucalossi.
Patrol ..... Siamese ..... Lincke.
National Anthems.
Japan, Belgium, Russia, France.

STRING BAND AT THE V. P. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway, Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 29th August, 1914, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

THE KARNATAKA CLUB.

The ninth lecture of this session of the Karnataka Club Debating Union was delivered on Sunday at the Sardar Griha by Mr. M. R. Kembhavi, B. A. The subject of discourse was "The extent of state aid necessary in social matters." Prof. Nadgir was in the chair. A very interesting and vigorous discussion followed, some of the speakers being in favour of self-reliance and others of state intervention.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, two attacks and three deaths from plague and one attack and one death from cholera were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cases of small-pox. The two plague attacks were reported from Girgaum and Sion respectively. The total mortality from all causes on Sunday was 89, as compared with 94 of the corresponding day of last year and 119 of 1912.

THE MAILS.

The English mail steamer Salsette with the mails of the 7th inst., is due in Bombay at 6 p.m., on Thursday. The Arabia was expected to arrive at daybreak to-day. In the ordinary course s'e would have taken on the mails at Port Said, but the boat trains had been stopped long before she arrived there, and the only mails she will bring are those from intermediate ports.

A RAILWAY WATCHMAN'S SAD DEATH.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of one Mahmud Akhtar, a Pathan, employed as a watchman in the G. I. P. Railway.

The evidence showed that on Sunday the deceased was doing night duty at Dadar junction. At 1 a.m., he went into the yard to do some work and he was found dead lying between two rails at 7 a.m. The spot where he was found dead was dark.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by his being knocked down by a passing train.

ID-UL-FITR.

Mr. Kaji Yoosof Haji Esmail Sobani, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam was At Home to its members yesterday afternoon in honour of *Id-ul-Fitr* in the hall of the Anjuman school, which was gaily decorated with flags and buntings. A very large number attended. After mutual greetings the party adjourned for refreshments, and dispersed after wishing success to the British and Allies' arms in the war.

The members of the Sulaimani community met at "Badar Baugh" in celebration of *Id-ul-Fitr*, when a prayer was offered for the victory of the British.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The W. C. T. U. held a medal contest on Saturday last, in the Bowen Church Hall, for the pupils of the Indo-British School. Miss Davis kindly entertained the children and friends to tea, and Mrs. Page and Mrs. Cody added to the enjoyment by singing two beautiful duets.

Mrs. C. A. Hawes presided, and after several Temperance recitations, the silver medal was awarded to Miss Merlin Revil, and the second prize, a book, to Miss Eileen Strange, amid much applause. Three new members joined.

The Society hopes to have a more extended contest, on September 26th, and has arranged a Prize Essay competition, (subject, 'Why I should be a Teetotaller,') which is open to all European and Vernacular High Schools in Bombay.

GURJAR SABHA SOCIAL.

The Gurjar Sabha Social gathering was held at Sir Mangaldas' house on last Sunday from 2 p.m. The gathering was largely attended. Music was provided, in citor and others. Music was provided, in which some of the members took part. The annual address was delivered by Mr. K. M. Munshi, one of the Secretaries of the Sabha, in the course of which he sketched the development of the Gurjar Sabha and laid emphasis on the work of the Sabha in the direction of developing the literature and public life in Gujrat. After refreshments the gathering was dispersed.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

In inland telegrams the real name of the sender should be given at the end of the message, not a registered code name. If ommitted, the telegram is liable to be held up. The address may be a registered code, but no code will be allowed in the text of the message. Restrictions regarding telegrams to or from Goanese territory remain unaltered, viz:—Telegrams can only be accepted if full names and addresses of both sender and addressee form part of the message. Registered abbreviated addresses are inadmissable.

THE CHURCHES AND THE WAR

DAY OF INTERCESSION APPOINTED.

A special Litany for use in the Churches in India during the war has been prepared and was used in the Bombay Cathedral on Sunday evening. Sunday, September 6th, has been appointed as "a Day of Solemn Humiliation and Special Intercession to Almighty God in regard to the war in Europe."

BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S COMMUNICATION.

The Bishop of Bombay, in a communication to his clergy, desires them not to hold special services in regard to the war until the day of general intercession a fortnight hence. The special service of humiliation and prayer drawn up for that day is to be used in garrison churches at the Parade Service and in other churches will take the place of Evensong. The whole service is of a devotional character and none of it is to be sung, or chanted, or monotoned except the hymns and psalms. The service will commence with an address by the Minister and this will include the following passages:—

"St. Paul has told us that the powers that be are ordained of God, that a ruler is God's minister for the reward of them that do well and the punishment of evildoers: that the ruler beareth not the sword in vain, and is a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Thus it is by God's ordinance that the judge or magistrate executes God's righteous wrath on persons who do evil. But there is no judge or magistrate who can call to account a State or nation which does evil. God therefore calls on other nations to execute his righteous judgments upon nations who are guilty of injustice or other enormities. So we are taught many times in the ancient scriptures. . . . .

"We learn on the one hand that God uses nations to execute his wrath upon guilty nations by war, and on the other hand that God judges the real motives of the nations which he makes his instruments. If, when they were commissioned to fight for God and justice they have in their heart of hearts been fighting for self and ambition, God will surely punish them.

WRONGS CRYING OUT FOR RETRIBUTION.

"Now if we return to the events which have lately happened we cannot but see that great wrongs have been perpetrated which cry out for retribution. It is clear that Germany refused to keep the international agreement which she herself had signed for the preservation of the small and powerless State of Belgium; this was not merely a breach of faith, but an act of wrong and violence. It is scarcely less clear that Germany without provocation attacked the French nation for the mere object of crushing it, which is an act no less wicked for a nation than for a man to attempt murder. For these reasons our rulers determined to make war upon the unscrupulous aggressor. They had no desire for war: indeed they had laboured for peace so long as they could. Nor did they make war for the sake of gain for our own empire, but for the maintenance of just dealing between nation and nation and for the defence of the weak.

"We may rightly then believe that we have entered upon this war, bearing the sword of God's justice. But which of us can say that we are worthy to bear it? Are our hands so clean? Are our hearts so free from baser motives? Are we not well aware in our consciences that as nation we have gone far from God, that our heart is not whole with God, neither is He in all our thoughts? The pursuit of wealth or the pursuit of pleasure has drawn away the minds and affections of many of us from the things of eternity. Long prosperity has made us careless and forgetful of God. We have despised the riches of his goodness and forbearance and long suffering, not knowing that the goodness of God was leading us to repentance. . . . ."

The address concludes with an exhortation to repentance, seeing that "we have been startled by God's commission to bear his sword," and that "to fight in a just cause is to fight for God," and that "we are bound in honour to make ourselves more worthy to fight for Him."

FAREWELL TO SOLDIERS.

A "Farewell service when troops are proceeding to the front" has been prepared, and in it are included the following collects:—

O God of hosts, King of kings and Lord of lords, we beseech thee to bless and to direct our gracious King George, and his ministers, and the commanders of his forces by sea and land; let thy wisdom guide them and thy powers support them; let them conduct this war according to thy will and conclude a just and honourable peace, in which we, our allies and our enemies may long live together in Christian concord to the glory of thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O Lord God Almighty, who art our hopes and shield, look upon these thy servants who are now going forth to fight in the cause of justice and for the defence of the weak. Let them put their whole trust in thee. Make them strong and very courageous. Give them patience in time of adversity and self-control in the hour of victory. Let them fight honourably as thy true soldiers, and stand by each other like true brothers in arms. Nerve them to face danger and death, and let their souls be precious in thy sight through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Another prayer commits to God's loving care the relative and friends of those who fight in the war, asking Him to "support them in anxiety, strengthen them in distress, comfort them in bereavement and desolation;" and finally "bring us to meet again, if not in our earthly homes, then in Thy Heavenly Home."

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

TALL SCORING.

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Hindu Gymkhana on Monday on the Esplanade, and a very interesting game was the result. The home team was handicapped by the absence of H. L. Simms, the Sussex amateur. Owing to the heavy over-night rains and the smart showers that came down in the morning, a start could not be made until after lunch. The Hindus, who had the first knock at the wickets, piled up the big total of 200 for the loss only of 4 wickets, and then declared their innings closed. This left the Bombay Gymkhana with two hours in which to make the required number of runs, exactly the same time that the Hindus had taken in making their total. The home team replied with a total of 142 runs for 8 wickets, when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw.

The Hindus made their big total in a little over two hours, a feat especially noteworthy in view of the facts that the wicket played somewhat slow and it was a little bit difficult to get the ball away. The outstanding feature of the Hindu batting were the brilliant innings by Dalvi and Shivram. Both played capital cricket, but Shivram showed a greater variety of strokes. Dalvi evidently possesses only a limi[illegible] repertoire of strokes. He nevertheless [illegible] excellent cricket, his innings, [illegible] included eleven 4's being unmarred by a single chance, and his play on the leg-side being especially brilliant. Shivram, played an exhilarating innings, sending the ball over the ropes no less than four times, and also hitting six 4's. His play was, however, not altogether without blemish, as he was missed when at 17 and made a couple more or less faulty strokes. His partnership with Dalvi added 93 for the fourth wicket, which was by far the longest stand of the day.

PHILLIPS' FINE BATTING DISPLAY.

The Bombay Gymkhana made a bad start, losing Bunbury with the score only at 2. Subsequently, however, the situation steadily improved, thanks mainly to the fine effort on the part of their skipper G. C. Phillips, and they eventually made 142 for the loss of 8 wickets. The game was somewhat exciting during its concluding stages. At five minutes to time the Gymkhana had made 140 runs and had two wickets in hand. There was thus just the possibility of the Hindus taking the last two wickets before time. Eventually, however, there was a draw.

The distinguishing feature of the Bombay Gymkhana batting was the fine innings of G. C. Phillips. Indeed his was in some respects even a better effort than either Dalvi or Shivram's. He hit all round the wicket, putting a lot of force into his strokes, and his innings was without the shadow of a chance. Going in second wicket down, he was unbeaten at the end of the day's play, and he richly deserved the ovation that he received. His unconquered innings of 61 included eight 4's and one 6.

The Bombay Gymkhana fielding left much to be desired. Several catches were actually missed, while there were a number of strokes which smarter fielding would have converted into catches. There were, however, some brilliant exceptions to this, Sir F. Sprott's smart wicket-keeping being especially noteworthy.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

G. Banda, l-b-w, b Nicholson	12
S. M. Dalvi, c McCormack, b Rennick	70
P. Gunpat, run out	19
C. V. Mehta (Capt.), b Stileman	0
P. Shivram, not out	69
K. R. Swami, not out	29
R. A. Wagle, C. H. Chandarana, V. D. Pai, Goojikar and M. H. Chandarana, did not bat.	
Extra	1
Total (for 4 wickets)	200

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

E. J. Bunbury, c Goonjiker, b Wagle	3
S. N. Powell, b M. Chandarana	19
K. H. McCormack, b M. Chandarana	13
G. C. Phillips (Capt.), not out	61
Sir F. L. Sprott, c Gunpat, b Shivram	0
C. M. Pennick, c Pai, b Shivram	14
L. Brachi, c Gunpat, b Shivram	2
E. M. F. Nicholson, b Wagle	5
T. H. Begbie, c Gunpat, b M. Chandarana	3
F. Goodyear, not out	0
C. G. Stileman, did not bat	0
Extra	12
Total (for 8 wickets)	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Nicholson	11	47	0	1
Brachi	9	44	2	0
Phillips	5	21	1	0
Stileman	12	50	1	1
McCormack	3	17	0	0
Rennick	3	20	0	1

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
M Chandarana	22	62	7	3
Wagle	18	19	10	2
Shivram	7	27	0	3
Dalvi	3	17	0	0
Mehta	4	5	0	0

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS VS. RAL HINDUS.

The Prabhu Young Cricketers on Saturday defeated the Rali Hindus. Scores:—

The Prabhu Young Cricketers.—Messrs. Gayakar M. S. (Capt.) 26, Dhurandhar S. M. 3, Dhurandhar M. S. 4, Talpade K. S. 5, Mankar G. B. 14, Gayakar R. G. 21, Kothare H. K. 0, Talpade G. N. 6, Rane K. S. 19, Vijayakar V. G. (not out) 1, D. R. Gayakar 5, extras 15, total 119.

The Rali Hindus:—Messrs. Dharadhar G. G. 7, Dhurandhar G. N. 4, Dhurandhar G. S. 45, Laud M. R. 9, Kothare J. G. 10, Agaskar R. V. 13, Nayak Y. S. 6 (not out), Rane 0, Nayak R. K. 5, Kothare M. B. 2, Dharadhar 3, extras 2, total 106.

QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

MAHOMEDANS' PLEASANT DILEMMA.

We have already discussed the prospects of the Presidency, the Parsi and the Hindu teams in the coming Quadrangular contest, and it is now to deal with the Mahomedans, who appear to be in the pleasant dilemma of having a larger number of first-class men than they know what to do with. As a prominent member of the Selection Committee told our representative the question is not where to find new talent—there is quite a plethora of it—but who to leave out. The players, who helped them win a sensational victory over the Parsis, and make a creditable draw against the Hindus last year, are all available and there are several men in the Aligarh team, which is on a visit to Bombay at present, who have quite as good claims to inclusion in the representative team. The real difficulty will lie, therefore, not in finding new talent but in judging between the rival claims of an uncomfortably large number of first-class men. There are, however, a few men who stand out in a class by themselves, and whose claims to inclusion in the team, are unchallenged. Saleh Mahomed Khan and Ferozekhan of Kashmere, Nazir Hussein of Delhi, S. A. Aziz and Peer Mahomed, of Bombay, and Usuf Beg, of Poona, are certainties for the team. Abdul Aziz of Delhi, and S. H. Shah, of Kashmere, who is a fine all-round man, may also be regarded as certainties, though their claims would not go quite unchallenged. For the last three places there are quite a large number of players, chief among whom are S. A. Razaak, C. M. Ali and K. A. Tamboowalla, of Bombay, and Musood, Khan, Mahomed, Maslehuddin and Ahsan-ul-hak, of Aligarh. The only disappointment the Mahomedan Selection Committee have experienced has been the refusal of Noor Elahi to come down from Kashmere. He is a bowler of the express type, and his inclusion would undoubtedly have materially strengthened the Mahomedan attack. The following will most probably take the field for the Mahomedans in the great contest, the first six being certainties:—

(1) Mr. Saleh Mahomed Khan.
(2) Mr. Feroze Khan.
(3) Mr. Nazir Hussein.
(4) Mr. S. A. Aziz.
(5) Mr. Peer Mahomed.
(6) Mr. Usuf Beg.
(7) Mr. S. H. Shah.
(8) Mr. Abdul Aziz.
(9)-(10)-(11) Messrs. C. M. Ali, S. A. Razaak, K. A. Tamboowalla, Musood, Khan Mahomed, Maslehuddin and Ahsan-ul-Hak.

THE PARSI TEAM.

SEVERAL ABSENTEES.

The Parsi Selection Committee have as yet received no definite reply from Major K. M. Mistry, of Patiala, and there do not appear many chances of the great all-rounder coming down to Bombay. There is little doubt that his absence will greatly handicap the Parsi team, which will be further weakened by the likely absence of Mr. R. P. Meherhomji, who has not been in good health of late. But perhaps the greatest loss to the team would be the inability of Mr. J. S. Warden to participate in the game. While playing for the B. B. and C. I. Railway against the Parsi Gymkhana on Saturday last, he sprained the muscles of his leg, and has been advised complete rest at least for a weak. It is expected that by the time the Quadrangular tournament commences, he will have got over the injuries to his leg, but nothing definite can be said at present.

A JUDGE'S DISGUST AT BOXING.

REFUSAL TO FACILITATE AN ACTION.

The Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Swinfen Eady and Pickford in the Court of Appeal were asked on July 21, on appeal from Mr. Justice Joyce, to facilitate an action against Carpentier, the French boxer.

The request was made by Mr. Hughes, K.C., on behalf or the Liverpool Sporting Association. They applied, he said, for leave to serve Carpentier with short notice of motion for an injunction. Then required an injunction to restrain him from breaking an agreement not to appear in the entertainments he was in the habit of appearing in within a certain time before his appearance for the plaintiffs at Liverpool. Carpentier had been advertised to appear at the Empire Theatre, London, This, they alleged, was a breach of their agreement. They had applied to Mr. Justice Joyce that morning for leave to serve short notice of motion, but he refused to give any facilities of any kind. He took the view that entertainments of the kind were so disgraceful that no assistance ought to be given to either side. Of course, said counsel, opinions might differ about the matter, but at the present time these exhibitions were legal, and he submitted that agreements like the one in question should be enforced.

The Master of the Rolls asked when the plaintiffs first heard of the advertisement.

Mr. Hughes said he thought it was on Friday or Saturday.

His Lordship then asked counsel to mention the matter later in the day, when the Court would have had an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Justice Joyce.

Mr. Hughes agreed to this course, and states that Mr. Justice Joyce had given his client leave to serve Carpentier with notice of motion, but by that time Carpentier would have possibly made two or three appearance at the Empire.

Lord Justice Swinten Eady: Your client would get damages if they established that they had suffered any damage.

Mr. Hughes: That may be. I am not sure, however, that damages in this case would be a satisfactory remedy.

The application cordingly stood over until later in the day. The Master of the Rolls then announced that he had seen Mr. Justice Joyce, and the conclusion he had come to was that the Court could not grant the application.

Mr. Hughes: The Judge did not exercise any discretion. He simply said: "This is a matter in which I won't give any assistance, because I consider boxing entertainments are undesirable." Counsel submitted that so long as they were legal the rights of the parties ought to be protected.

The Master of the Rolls: We cannot grant you application.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

The Calcutta monsoon First Extra meeting provided a very good day's sport and the attendance was quite up to the mark. H. E. Lord Carmichael attended. The weather was very warm, but a slight shower of rain half way through the card cooled down the evening. There were two very exciting finishes in the second and last race, the latter ending in a deadheat. Mr. Roddick was in great form and rode three winners including the deadheat.

Details:—

LIGHT HORSE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Sayer's LADY BEATRICE, 11-7, Owner 1
Mr. Edward's AHDAK, 12-0, Mr. Radmore 2
Mr. McGregor's INSPIRE, 11-7, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Durbar Bay 12-0, Silent Friend 12-0, Sterling 11-7, Paddy 11-7, Sauernake 12-0, Stephen 12-0, Hermes 11-7.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Lady Beatrice 5 to 2 Inspire, fours Paddy and Ahdak, longer prices the rest. Totes paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 11, 14 and 11 for places.
The Race:—The favourite lay with her field from about three furlongs then going to the front she won in a most hollow fashion by 4 lengths 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—1 min. 36½ secs.

OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—
1½ miles over six flights.

Mr. Dovetis' TARFOOT, 11-7, Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Owens' STRATHROY, 10-4, Northcore 2
Mr. Guers' WARCRY, 9-10, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Fulden 9-11, Encore 10-9, Delusion 9-1.
Betting:—4 to 5 Tarfoot, threes Encore and Strathroy, fours Warcry, longer prices the rest. Totes paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 11-13 and Rs. 12 for places.
The Race:—Strathroy led at a great pace all the way. In the run home a great race ensued, in which Tarfoot just managed to squeeze home by a short head—7 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—2 mins. 49 secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.
—1½ miles over 7 flights.

Mr. Pugh's DYNEVOR PARK, 11-11, Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Scaramanga's MERLO, 11-0, Owner 2
Major Gresson's LARKSPUR, 10-9, Capt. Kenworthy 3
Also Ran:—Acona Lad 10-11, Shifting Sand 10-12, Diakka's Daughter 10-7, Sincerity 10-6, Sanrosa 9-13, Farthing Bun 9-7, Tylden 9-2, Merry Lucan 9-0.
Betting:—Twos Dynevor Park, threes Acona Lad and Farthing Bun, Sixes Merlo, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—The pace was a cracker. Merlo led all the way and was first over the last hurdle. In the run in Dynevor Park came and won by 2½ lengths—4½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—3 mins. 26¼ secs

MONSOON PONY PURSE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Hilliard's YOD, 9-1, Hardy 1
Jadarajhobir Persad's ROSELAWN, 10-0, Trahan 2
Mr. Walker's MONEYDOWN, 9-0, Mr. Evers 3
Also Ran:—Gillie Flower 8-3, Simons Light 9-11, Dark Lady 9-7, Cyclone 8-9, Margaret 8-7, Cartridge 8-1, Blake Erin 7-11.
Betting:—Twos Yod, 5 to 2 Simons Light, threes Roselawn, sixes Dark Lady and Gillieflower longer prices the rest. Totes paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 12—14 and 21 for places.
The Race.—Roselawn led with Yod on her heels. Opposite the stand Yod rushed to the front and won easily by a neck—2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—1 min. 17½ secs.
Simons Light while being led to the post bolted away and took no part in the race, all bets on that pony were off.

HOLIDAY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mrs. Pugh's MAXINA, 9-7, Mr. Raddick *
Major Smith's BLUSTERER, 9-3, A Kuhn *
Mr. Lomect's PRETTY BOY, 7-6, Gowden 3
Mr. Gieer's MAREB, 9-13, Owner 4
*Dead heat.
Also Ran:—Little Scot. 9-5, Reinstated Now 8-7, Convent Girl 7-11, Designful 7-9.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Blusterer, fours Pretty Boy, fives Nareb, sixes Little Scot, and Reinstated Now, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—A grand race Convent Girl and Designful led in Company up to the distance. Here Nareb forged ahead but was soon overhauled by Blusterer, Pretty Boy and Maxina now rushed from behind the latter to make a deadheat after an exciting finish Pretty Boy finshed ¼ a length between the dead-heates. Nareb ¾ lengths off.
Time.—1' min. 2¼ secs.

TOTALIZATOR PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Rossco's ROCOCO, 9-11, Murdison 1
Mr. Mah's SPOOK, 7-8, Southall 2
Mr. Evers' MIDSAND, 9-13, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Tom Chaucer 8-10, Little Fergus 7-12, Pyers Mostyn 7-11, Dunk Maria 7-9.
Betting:—6 to 4 Rococo, twos Midsand and Tom Chaucer, sixes Spook, longer prices the rest Totes paid Rs. 27 to winner Rs. 14—35 and 13 for places.
The Race:—To Chaucer took the lead and was closely attended by Spook then Rococo, Midsand next. Near the Zeerut openings Spook headed the leader but was passed by Rococo who won comfortably by 1½ lengths neck between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—1 min 15½ secs.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Progress of the War	6
German Chivalry	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINION OF THE DAY	8
DIARY OF THE WAR	9
FOREIGN CABLES.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The Late Pope Pius X.	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Churches and the War	5
Shaping of Cities	11
LEGAL NEWS	5 & 9
SPORTING NEWS	5
THE WEATHER	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 25, 1914.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is still by no means easy to form any confident opinion of the strategical situation in Belgium and on the North-Eastern French frontier, but, at any rate, to-day's telegrams give a clearer idea of what is happening and likely to happen. We expressed the opinion yesterday that the Germans had embarked on a precarious advance, and to-day's news goes far to confirm that view. The over-running of Western Belgium with parties of cavalry of course, does not indicate the commencement of an extensive German advance in that direction, as some people seem to have feared. The German attempt to break through the French frontier must be in the south between Mons and Liège, and is most likely to be concentrated in the neighbourhood of Namur. That is the area to which they are strategically tied and they must turn on it, almost as inevitably as a wheel turns on its axle. They are taking sufficient risks, as it is, with the Liège forts untaken and Namur unsubdued. To attempt a great movement to the west, which could only have for a profitable object a descent on Roubaix and Lille, would be an utterly reckless undertaking. It may be safely assumed that the cavalry parties that have been scouring the country have been sent out merely to carry out the necessary precaution of making sure that the country to the west is clear of the enemy, and to obtain immediate information of any suspicion of an advance from the direction of Lille. The German Army cannot afford to distract its main attention from the chief object before it,—its desperate intention to break through and press on to Paris. For the execution of that project it is practically tied to the Namur area. And even here it is operating, as we have said, with great risk. It is in no slight danger, if its advance is checked in a battle in which the Allies are successful, of being cut off from its own frontier, and it has also to face the possibility, in fact probability, of a turning movement, which the Allies are fully strong enough to carry out on the west. It seems highly probable that this is a development in which the British Expeditionary Force may play a part. It may be assumed, in the light of what we know now, that Sir John French's army went direct from Boulogne to Lille and forms the extreme left wing of the allied forces.

The latest telegrams indicate that a battle, which may last over several days, is in progress between Mons and Namur. It is stated that some doubt exists as to the number of lines on which the Germans are advancing but, that in any case they will have to meet an enormous concentration of the Allies in a triangle, having its apex at Namur, and its other two angles at Maubeuge, about 40 miles S. S. W. of Brussels, and Givet about 40 miles to the east of Maubeuge. The strategical advantages of such a position are an indication of the likelihood of this being a correct estimate. Namur with its strong fortifications is the first point of resistance; the line from Namur to Maubeuge, which will receive the onslaught of the forces which have been crossing the Meuse at Charleroi, and that from Namur to Givet which will act as a wall against the forces advancing from the direction of Liége by Huy, formulate a resistance which it will be immensely difficult to break. If the attempt fails, then the two sides of the triangle will open out and become an offensive line pushing the Germans back on Liège and their own frontier. But whatever happens the enemy have to reckon with Namur, which, it may be assumed could not be subdued in a few days, even if it could receive the undistracted attention of the invaders. Liège and Antwerp may be ignored, and the danger of all the unconquered and unoccupied territory in the north, but the most victorious advance could not be undertaken with an accumulation of this sort of military porcupines in its rear. It is one of the elementary principles of a sound strategy that an advancing force should not leave any hostile base in its rear, which would require watching by a large part of the army that could, if the hostile base had been reduced, take its place in the main line of advance. The Germans, we repeat, are taking large risks. They are utilising a hostile territory, that they have not yet subdued, practically as a base, as well as a thoroughfare for their advance into the country which is the object of invasion. They cannot afford to add Namur to the embarrassments they have already accumulated.

In the eastern theatre of the war the Russians seem to be making steady progress, but it is not to be assumed that the Russian invasion of Germany is a simple matter. What could be said of the German advance into Belgium up to yesterday, is true of the Russian advance into Prussia to-day; they have not yet reached the real point of resistance, which will come when they get into the neighbourhood of Posen. This fortress is obviously the object of the Russian advance; its possession would be of enormous value to the Russians. But, while not belittling the Russian achievements of the past three weeks, which include what seems to have been an absolute rout of the Germans from Lyck after six days' fighting, we must remember that the main line of Prussian resistance has presumably not yet been reached. Whether the Austrians will be able to render the Germans assistance in the East, remains to be seen, but it is extremely doubtful. They have a good deal to think of in the protection of their own frontier, on the Russian side. The abandonment of the invasion of Servia, however, will set free a large army for the reinforcement of the forces operating in the North.

GERMAN CHIVALRY !

"On battle day, the King replied
"Nice tourney rules are laid aside."

Such was the reply of Edward Plantagenet to the gallant Knight de Argentine, whose lofty ideals of military honour would not allow him to spur against Robert Bruce inferiorly armed and horsed to himself. The would-be conqueror of Scotland was simply voicing the general sentiments of his age; but happily we have outlived that, and we endeavour to temper the clash of steel to-day with the sweet tears of humanity and the noble ethics of chivalry. Hence, even while allowing for proverbial German collousness in war, we cannot but regard with indignation that a nation of Western Europe should descend to the level of insulting two brave soldiers for the sole crime of having served their king and country only too well. We could understand the outrage, had the two Belgian officers fallen into the hands of a reconnoitering party of Prussians under the command of a corporal; but when we learn that they were tied to an Uhlan's strirrup, manacled and dragged in a triumphal procession through Brussels, under the eyes of the Prussian officers, who are invariably members of the German aristocracy, our sense of anger passes beyond the scope of words. The Belgian Army have proved themselves to be worthy descendants of those rugged and invincible Flemish mercenaries, so much in demand by warring princes in the tumultous times of mediaevalism. The eyes of the whole civilised world have followed with admiration the plucky resistance of this gallant force, whose resourcefulness has succeeded in plucking more than one feather from the inflated form of the Prussian eagle. Our own "nice tourney rules" which we insist on remembering precisely "on battle day," as witnessed by Lord Roberts' reception of General Cronje, led us to believe that the Germans would refrain from behaving like a victorious Caesar and subscribe to some of the elementary rules of civilised war. This belief, moreover, was not without justification. We all remember the story of that day, how when the magnificent French cavalry rushed out of Sedan, under the gallant Marquis de Gallifet, and dashed in front of the enemy's guns, with blades drawn, seeking an honourable death rather than surrender, the Prussian commanders instead of blowing them to bits, called upon their men to lift their helmets on their bayonets' points and raise a cheer for those brave and matchless Cuirassiers. The brutalities of the war in France in 1870 were, after all, chiefly the work of the soldiers, aggravated by a resistance drawn out long after they had supposed their conquest to have been achieved. This story of the entry into Brussels, however, is unparalleled in that the insult to a courageous foe must have been countenanced by the commanders of the army. But anyone who reads an average German comic paper, or listens to the soi-disant jokes in a Berlin variety theatre, will fully appreciate the latest chef d'œuvre of German humour,—the bear in the Brussels procession dressed up as a Belgian general. Time was in Britain when the Pope was burnt in effigy before the French and Spanish Embassies, but only under great provocation, and only by the illiterate mob. The last occasion was during the great revolution, after several barrels of beer had been opened in the streets in honour of William and Mary. But two hundred and twenty-five years have wrought a change and we cannot believe that any other European people would have been capable of this disgraceful gibe.

The stories of German barbarity, reaching us at this early stage of the war, which seem to be accepted by the French War Office, do not augur well for what may happen in the later stages. What will happen to the unfortunate soldiers of the Allies, who have the misfortune to be taken prisoners later on as the war lengthens out, and the Germans are suffering from the aggravation of short rations? Already in these early days an ambassador has been hustled and abused, two Frenchmen shot in a Hanover café, two American ladies nearly thrown out of a railway carriage by being mistaken for English, the windows of an embassy stoned and all the delicacies of international intercourse violated. How different is all this to the courtesy observed towards the enemy by the French and the British So deep has it been in the case of the latter that Prince Lichowsky, the German Ambassador in London, was constrained on departing for Germany, at the outbreak of war, to send a telegram of thanks to Sir Edward Grey. But then the British, who have inherited the phlegmatic level-headedness of the Saxon, have also in their veins the inherent Latin chivalry of their Norman ancestors; and while we always remember that "mercy is for the merciful" we are confident that no British subject, be he of the British, Indian, Canadian or Australian Contingents, will ever indulge in any excess detrimental to the fair name of the Empire.

Notes of the Day

"Nemo me impune Lacessit."

There is something incongruous in the announcement issued at Vienna that, in face of the Russian advance, future operations in Servia will take the shape of "a punitive expedition." One had been inclined to believe that, since Servia has captured 4,500 men, 53 guns and a large amount of rifles, ammunition and equipment it was Austria who was being punished,—and very rightly so for having plunged all Europe into war. The Servian operations on the Drina have met with unparalleled success, and the disaffected Serb peoples of the Monarchy will no doubt use to the full the loss of prestige suffered by the Austrian arms. In Herzogovina and Posnia the population are showing a disposition to revolt and any serious penetration of the army into the two annexed provinces might ultimately mean their cession to the nearly-related conquerors. How such an aggrandisement of Servia, the fulfilment of her most sacred dreams would be viewed by the other Balkan peoples it is not easy to divine.

Serajevo to Kiao-Chao.

From the tragedy of Sarajevo to the bombardment of Kiao-Chao is a far cry and shows how the grouping of the nations today can encircle the whole globe with the lurid flames of war. Japan true to her treaty obligations has commenced war upon Germany, the presence of whose warships in Far Eastern Waters has been a menace to the peace of those waters. There were, and no doubt still are, nervous people in India, who have been frightened out of their wits by wild rumours of the impending descent of German men-of-war on the cost of Hindustan; but henceforth they may go peacefully to bed without any fear of being unduly awakened by an unannounced bombardment in the early hours of the morning. The German Far Eastern squadron is certainly no match for the battle fleet of Japan, which will now patrol the seas,—with decks cleared for action,—from Yokohama to Sumatra. The loyalty of Japan is born of Britain's stubborn loyalty to her during the Russo-Japanese war, and will tend to weld further the tie which binds two great naval nations.

Italy's Hope.

According to a telegram yesterday, Italy's intervention in favour of the Triple Entente in the present war is "only a question of days." When this intervention occurs, it will, of course, introduce a factor in the situation calculated to bring nearer the disruption of the Dual Monarchy. For sometime past Italy has taken long views of Mediterranean politics. Again, from the outset of the war into which Germany failed to draw her, she has preferred to watch and bide her time in the hope of some unexpected change in the conditions. Apparently she is satisfied that the change has at last come and the long-cherished hope of one day converting the Adriatic into a *mare nostrum* has sprung more strongly than ever before. She wants Valona on the Adriatic Coast. With Otranto on one side of the entrance and Valona on the other, the Adriatic would be closed to Austria-Hungary, who would then be deprived of an outlet to the ocean. This question of Valona is the reason why neither Austria nor Italy has hitherto allowed the other to obtain a foothold on the Albanian Coast.

Mines in the North Sea.

In a statement published yesterday the British Admiralty drew attention to the fact that the Germans were continuing the practice of scattering mines indiscriminately in the North Sea, with the consequence that neutral ships were exposed to considerable dangers. Two Danish steamships, struck by mines, have foundered in the North Sea, thirty-five miles from land, and the Admiralty has issued a caution to shipping pointing out the imperative necessity of touching at British ports in order to ascertain the routes and channels along which the danger of mines has been reduced as far as practicable. These mines are a great menace to shipping not only during the duration of war, but long after it is over. It will be remembered that mine-strewing was a prominent feature of the Russo-Japanese war, and at the Hague Conference, held after it was over, a complaint was made by the Chinese delegate that his Government were still obliged to engage in coastal navigation with special apparatus for raising and destroying floating mines. Great Britain advocated the enactment of a law forbidding the employment of unanchored automatic submarine contact mines. Other regulations of a similar nature were also proposed, but the German delegates were strongly opposed to any restrictions on mine-sowing. However, the Hague Convention of 1907, as finally adopted, forbade the laying of "unanchored automatic contact mines, except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them." But the Convention did not limit the area in which these instruments of destruction can be employed. So far as Germany is concerned, however, the whole system of international regulations agreed to at the Hague appears to have altogether vanished.

Indian Volunteers for the War.

It is a striking commentary on the spirit of Bengali youths that, at a small conference held the other day in Calcutta under the auspieces of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, out of an audience of two hundred students nearly eighty offered their services unsolicited for the Indian Volunteer Aid Contingent. As Mr. Banerjea explained, a great transformation had taken place in the national character, and though there was considerable disappointment at the withholding of opportunities to Indians to serve as volunteers, Bengalis were specially anxious to avail themselves to the full of any opportunities that might be offered to them by Government. It is of much interest to learn that every college and every hostel in Bengal is forming a committee for purposes of recruitment, and also an organisation for the purpose of rendering such other help as might be necessary in this crisis. From all accounts the success of the Bengal Ambulance Corps seems assured, and it is greatly to be hoped that the formation of that Corps will lead naturally to that of volunteer corps for active service. As "The Statesman" says, the

"Strong desire manifested not only in Bengal but throughout India to render personal service in the cause of the Empire should be met with a response as generous and wholehearted as the spirit by which that desire is prompted."

The enthusiasm on the part of Indians for the Empire is an invaluable asset, and to chill it would be a political blunder.

The Indenture System in Natal.

The Rev. Wheeler Boggess, of Natal, in a recent article in the "Natal Mercury" on the indenture system in that Colony, seems to look upon Natal as a paradise for Indian labourers. In the light of the mass of information now available with regard to the results of the indentured system, it is, of course, impossible to take Mr. Boggess seriously. But one or two statements, he has been led to make in reference to the treatment of Indian coolies on the Natal estates call for remark. He states that his enquiries elicited the fact (?) that the Indians, "without exception, agreed that the average white man in Natal treated them better than the high caste Hindu in India." This is not the first time, of course, this ridiculous statement has been made, but it has been refuted so often that it is amazing to find any one putting it forward at this day as an excuse for the brutalities perpetrated on coolies which were so much in evidence not so long ago. If the feeling among Natal Indians be such as is described by the Rev. Wheeler Boggess, then the recent agitation must have been a wholly spurious one. But to ask anyone who knows something of the real conditions of the indentured system in Natal to believe Mr. Boggess is to tax his credulity to the utmost.

MOMENTOUS ISSUE OF GREAT BATTLE.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO NVADE FRANCE.

FLOWER OF GERMAN ARMY ENGAGED.

AUSTRIA'S CURIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.

ATTACK ON SERVIA TO BE ONLY PUNITIVE.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY FOUR MORE TOWNS.

JAPANESE BOMBARD TSINGTAU.

While both the French and Germans have large forces in other parts, it is considered that the bulk of both armies will be engaged in the forthcoming big battle, which is likely to decide which side shall in future take the offensive.

News is anxiously awaited regarding the struggle in the south-west of Belgium, where it is surmised the Germans have at least seven Army Corps, the flower of the German Army, engaged. Antwerp is carefully avoided by the German cavalry patrols as the City is said to be a veritable military porcupine.

Austria has now intimated that as she has been obliged to gather all its forces against Russia, further operations against Servia must be regarded in the light of a punitive expedition. This is construed to mean that Austria will abandon offensive action.

The Russians report they have occupied Johannesburg, Ortelsburg, Willenberg, and Soldau: the Germans are in full retreat, and their communications threatened.

Reuter has been officially informed that in order to avoid needless loss of life at Kiao-Chao the operations are likely to be more prolonged than otherwise would have been the case.

The Austrian Government has ordered the disarmament of the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth now at Kiao-Chao, and the transfer of her crew to Tientsin.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FRENCH FORCES.

DISPOSITION OF FORCES.

BULK OF BOTH ARMIES ENGAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 11-20 p.m.

While both the French and Germans have large forces in other parts of the theatre of war, experts think it likely that the bulk of both armies will be engaged in the forthcoming battle which will at least settle which army shall in future pursue the offensive.

The number of lines on which the Germans are advancing is uncertain, but it appears certain, that they will have to confront an immense concentration on the triangle having its apex at Namur and its base running from Mauberge to Givet, due south of Namur.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

CONTACT ESTABLISHED ALL ALONG THE LINE.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 0-55 p.m.

The French Minister telegraphs to-day that contact has been established between the forces all along the line, without advantage to either side at present.

GERMANY'S DESPERATE EFFORT.

TO BREAK THROUCH INTO FRANCE.

ANTWERP A MILITARY PORCUPINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 5-25 a.m.

All Europe is expectantly awaiting news of the struggle in south-west Belgium, where, between Mons and Namur, the Germans are supposed to be making a formidable effort to break through into France.

Experts think that at least seven Army Corps, the flower of the German Army, are engaged, opposed by the solid wall of French. The battle is expected to last some days.

In the meanwhile, only three thousand troops remain in Brussels. The rest are in central and northern Belgium.

They are covered by small and rapidly-moving cavalry patrols, which are screening the main operations, but are carefully avoiding Antwerp, which has become a veritable military porcupine.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

COUNTRY AROUND ANTWERP CLEARED BY FLYING COLOUMNS.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 2-30 a.m.

A Belgian official announcement says that flying columns have cleared the country around Antwerp, and all Germans have been repulsed or captured.

The Germans who had encamped at Marce, in Luxemburg, have proceeded south.

POSITION IN BELGIUM.

GERMANS WHEELING SOUTHWARD.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 3-25 a.m.

A telegram from Ostend says that the Germans have not penetrated further west than Melle, five kilometres east of Ghent. The Germans are apparently wheeling southwards.

GERMANS LEAVE NORTH BELGIUM.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION RESUMED.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 12-35 a.m.

The Germans disappeared from North Belgium yesterday.

Railway communication has been resumed from Antwerp to Ghent, and westward, and also from Antwerp to Dutch Limburg.

POSITION IN BRUSSELS.

GERMANS SHOWING CONSIDERATION FOR INHABITANTS' FEELINGS.

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-35 a.m.

Now that the Germans are in undisputed possession of Brussels, they seem to be showing some consideration for the feelings *of the inhabitants, since they refrain from* hoisting the German flag on the Palace or *Town Hall.*

The Belgian authorities are so anxious to avoid any pretext for German reprisals that even the boy-scouts have been stripped of their uniforms.

*The German commander in city has post*ed proclamations announcing that, forced by circumstances to make levies, he requests the *population to acquiesce, and not to adopt* an aggressive attitude. Otherwise, he will be *compelled to take the severest measures.*

German troops are in the outskirts of Brussels and the adjoining villages, but they are not quartered on the city itself.

Antwerp was quiet on Saturday, but the entire city was filled with clouds of powder-*smoke after midnight.*

FORTS STILL RESISTING.

LIEGE AND NAMUR HOLDING OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Minister of Justice states that the *Belgian Army is in excellent condition. All* the Belgian forts at Liege and Namur are still resisting.

GERMAN AERIAL DISASTERS.

ZEPPELLIN SHOT DOWN.

AEROPLANE ON FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 12-35 a.m.

The War Office announces that Zeppelin number eight, coming from Strassburg, has been shot down at Badonviller.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 12-35 a.m.

A German aeroplane, containing officers, which was flying over Asche, near Termonde, caught fire and crashed to earth. The officers were killed.

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS IN HAINAUT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Following a bloody engagement at Luttre, a battle is proceeding in the Belgian province of Hainaut.

Hainaut, or Hainbult, is a southern province of Belgium, with an area of 1,437 square miles and a population of 1,200,000. Luttre, where the battle referred to took place is about twenty miles from Namur, and the same distance from the French frontier.

FRENCH LOAN TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

France has also advanced Belgium ten millions sterling to meet the necessities of the war.

PARIS MINT KEPT BUSY.

LARGE COINAGE OF SILVER.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 1.30 p.m.

Owing to a shortage of change the Mint in Paris is actively coining silver and has issued £180,000 worth during the past ten days. It is expected that the figure will reach £500,000 by the end of the month.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

SEVERAL TOWNS OCCUPIED.

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 3-25 a.m.

The Russians report that the Germans in full retreat are crossing the river Angerapp. The Russians have occupied Johannisburg, Ortelsburg, Willenberg and Soldau.

The Germans set fire to Neidenburg before evacuating it. The Russians are threatening the Germans' communications.

GERMANS ROUTED IN EAST PRUSSIA

SIX DAYS' DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-35 a.m.

The engagements in East Prussia during the last six days were fought with the utmost desperation. The battle-front ex*tend[illegible] r thirty miles. The retreat of the* Twentieth German Army Corps near Lyck resembled a rout.

The German population is abandoning the villages and fleeing northwards.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY ARYS.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-15 p.m.

The Russians have occupied Arys, twenty miles west of Lyck.

SERVIAN CAMPAIGN

SERVIANS CLEAR THE COUNTRY.

READY TO INVADE HUNGARY.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-15 p.m.

The Servians *have cleared the country* round Loznitza, Leshnitza and Shabatz. Servian cavalry defeated an Austrian column, *capturing four howitzers* and ten field-guns. A French official despatch, evi*dently referring to this engagement says,* that the Austrians in attempting a counter-attack towards Shabatz, were repulsed. The *Servians are now ready to cross the Save* and invade Hungary.

CURIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT BY AUSTRIA.

ATTACK AGAINST SERVIA MERELY PUNITIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-40 p.m.

Following the Austrian defeat in Servia, the Austrian Government has issued a *curious announcement that it has been* obliged to gather all its forces against Russia, and that therefore the attack against Servia is henceforth to be regarded as a punitive expedition, not as definite war. *This is regarded as meaning that Austria* will abandon offensive action against the Servians.

SERVIAN SPOILS.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 11-20 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Servian spoils hitherto collected at Loznitza comprise 4,500 prisoners, 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 114 caissons, 14 field kitchens, a great number of wagons and a vast quantities of rifles and ammunition.

THE DRINA BATTLE.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT ADMIT A DEFEAT

LONDON, Aug. 24. 12-35 a.m.

The Austrian Government admits a defeat on the Drina.

JAPAN.

JAPANESE BOMBARD TSINGTAU.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-15 p.m.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese are bombarding Tsingtau.

JAPAN'S HUMANE TACTICS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-40 p.m.

Reuter's Agency has been officially informed that needless loss of life will be avoided at Kiao-Chao and that consequently operations are likely to be more prolonged than would otherwise have been the case.

JAPAN'S TREATY OBLIGATIONS

UNITING TWO ISLAND EMPIRES.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 1.30 p.m.

The "Times", welcoming Japan as a combatant in the honourable fulfilment of treaty obligations, says that this war will form one more tie uniting two island Empires in a common purpose in Eastern Asia.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the automatic effect of Japan's declaration of war against Germany will be the total ruin of the latter's cherished ambitions in the Far East.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER TO BE DISARMED.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH JAPANESE ULTIMATUM,

LONDON, Aug. 24. 2-30 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the Austrian Government *has ordered the* disarmament of the cruiser Kaiserin Elisa*beth, now at Kiao-Chao, and the transfer* of her crew to Tientsin.

The Kaiserin Elisabeth is an old cruiser built in 1890 but reconstituted in 1906. She has a displacement of 3,937 tons, and a speed *of 19 knots.*

THE JAPANESE RESCRIPT.

WAR DECLARED WITH PROFOUND REGRET.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

*The Japanese Emperor's rescript con*cludes:—"Peace in the Far East has been *thus jeopardised. Accordingly,* Japan and Briitan, after full and frank communication, have agreed to take measures in pro*tection of their general interests in accord*ance with the Alliance.

Japan desired to obtain that object by peaceful means, but Germany failed to answer accepting Japan's advice. It is with profound regret that we are compelled to declare war.

It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty nad valour of our subjects peace may soon be *restored and the glory of the Empire* enhanced."

GERMANY SILENT.

NO REPLY TO MAKE TO JAPANESE DEMANDS

LONDON, Aug. 23. 10-20 p.m.

An Official statement issued in Berlin says *that Germany informed the Japanese* representative in Berlin that she had no reply to make to the Japanese demands.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

EXCHANGES BEING CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-40 p.m.

Friends of British travellers and others who were arrested in Germany have ap*proached Government with a view to ar*ranging an exchange for German prisoners *of war now in Great Britain. Mr. Balfour* is acting on behalf of Government and is discussing the matter at the Foreign Office with a few of those immediately interested.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF ALBANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 11-20 p.m.

Official telegrams from Albania to Italy describe the position of the country as de*perate, especially economically.*

DANISH CREW SAVED.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 2-30 a.m.

The crew of the Danish steamship Mary*land, which foundered in the North Sea* after striking a mine, has been landed at Ostend.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 2-30 a.m.

One hundred thousand men have volunteered for active service in Canada, and twenty-seven thousand are already mobilising.

MOSLEM PRAYERS AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 24.

Prayers for the success of the British arms were offered to-day in all mosques in the city and cantonments of Poona after the usual Ramzan Id services. This is understood to be the first occasion on which prayers have been unanimously offered in all success of a non-Moslem King and was due to a circular issued by the Bombay Presidency Moslem League.

BATHING FATALITY.

GERMAN PRISONER DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 24.

Mr. Carl Tornik, a German prisoner of war of the Hamburg-America liner, Alesia was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Elephant Tank, Cantonment, while bathing with seventeen other German prisoners under the supervision of Sergeant Smith.

Two German prisoners of the steamer Leicestershire of the Bibby Line which arrived last evening from Home have been interned in the British infantry lines as prisoners of war.

THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

SUNK BY THE GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI August 24.

The "Sind Ga[illegible]ette" is informed that the City of Winchester [illegible] which has been sunk by *the Germans, is one of the [illegible] famous City fleet* of the Ellerman Company, and w[illegible] hat makes *the disaster doubly unfortunate* is the fac[illegible] that the City of Winchester was a brand new *ship and this was her maiden voyage, the re*turn half of her voyage from England to India.

She left Calcutta on the 23rd July for London, Dunkirk and Glasgow and her unfortunate encounter with the enemy may have taken place either when she was making for London or when she was crossing over to Dunkirk, or again when she was *leaving Dunkirk for Glasgow.*

She was solely and exclusively a cargo *boat and carried no passengers. She had* a registered displacement of 4,231 tons and *probably was freighted up to seven or eight* thousand tons. Presumably the vessel and *her cargo were fully insured under the* Government new state insurance scheme.

CONTRABAND PROCLAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 24.

A Royal Proclamation is published prohi*biting British vessels from carrying contra*band from one foreign port to another under *pain of capture and other penalties.*

NEW VOLUNTEER ORDINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 24.

Commenting on the new volunteer ordinance the "Sind Gazette" writes:—

As a result the Government will in the end have a volunteer force which whether large or small, will posses the enormous advantage of being instantly ready to go anywhere and to do anything. But what of the others, who under these new conditions, must reluctantly and regretfully resign? Because a man cannot yield up *the whole of his time to the service of the* State is he to be deprived of the oppor*tunity to devote a part of his time to that* purpose We sincerely hope not. A "via media" is surely devisable. Though distinctive separation, by corps, or by other classification may have to be carefully enforced, the Government besides providing employment for whole-time volunteers *can presumably find useful occupation also* for half-time volunteers and *even for quarter-time volunteers. In* a letter to the editor on this subject in our *columns to-day, a civilian suggests the for*mation of a town guard in Karachi for volunteers who cannot undertake whole time duty. The suggestion admits both of elaboration and of variation but in whatever form it finally emerges, we believe that it provides a satisfactory solution of *what must otherwise become for many* volunteers a painful personal problem the *problem of accepting the new conditions or* of resigning absolutely.

POONA CITIZENS' LOYALTY.

A MEETING PROPOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji, president of the Poona City Municipality is taking steps for the holding of a meeting of the Poona citizens in order to assure the King-Emperor of their deep and unswerving loyalty to the British Throne. The meeting will, in all respect, be an unprecedented one in which all sections of the people will express their loyal sentiments.

MASS MEETING AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 24.

The Hon. Mr. U. H. Toon Myat presided over a mass meeting of the Burmese community held yesterday afternoon in Rangoon to express their unswerving loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. Speeches were made showing their gratitude for all the benefits received under the benign influence of the British rule and resolutions were pessed expressing their readiness to render any service that His Majesty's Government might be pleased to require of them at the present crisis and partake in the protection and the preservation of Imperial interests. The second resolution was that funds be raised from the Burmans throughout the province for the purposes of the War Relief Fund.

BHITANIES' OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

The Bhitanies of Jandola have brought to the attention of the Political Agent of Wano the services of the Bhitani contingent before Delhi in 1857, and placed their swords and lives at the disposal of the Government in the present war.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 24.

An appeal has been circulated by the Burma branch of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association to its members, proposing that each of the provinces inaugurate its own movement through its respective secretary to collect funds from all sub-assistant surgeons of the province and the total amount be remitted to the General Secretary of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association. The appeal also states:—Those who can afford to volunteer their professional services can also readily do so.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay from Poona, last night, by the Poona express.

LOYALTY OF MADRAS.

SIR S. IYER ON VOLUNTEERING

MRS. BEASANT'S APPEAL FOR WAR FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The Sheriff of Madras, in response to a numerously signed petition convened a meeting of the citizens Madras yesterday, at the Victoria Public Hall. The hall was packed, all communities being represented. Sir S. Subramania Iyer who was voted to the chair in the course of his speech said:—

"Though this war will inflict incalculable harm on all parties concerned, yet out of such evil good must come and will come. One of the advantages which India will gain may be said to have already accrued for no one, however malicious he may be, will in future be able successfully to suggest any doubts as to our loyalty to the Empire. This to my mind is no small advantage as it will conduce to render the relations beteween the Indian people and the great British nation, one of true brotherliness and I may state that nothing will contribute to make the tie more unbreakable than the grant in due course of the concession which is uppermost in the minds of most of us. I am sure that I am but giving audible expression to the wishes of the most thoughtful and the most devoted of His Majesty's Indian subjects when I say that they will consider nothing a greater privilege than to be allowed to serve their Soverign as volunteers."

BOUND IRREVOCABLY TOGETHER.

Mr. J. C. Robinson who spoke next said:—"I have always been proud to call myself an Englishman, I am prouder still to-day to call myself a citizen of India (cheers) prouder still to call myself a citizen of Madras, the place in which I have dwelt and worked and learnt to love so well. I share its hopes and highest aspirations. All my hopes are fixed in the conviction that the interests and prosperity of India and England are bound irrevocably together."

Mrs. Besant then moved:—That subscriptions throughout the presidency be invited for the relief of the distress caused by the war, the money collected to be allotted to one or other of the existing funds, that of the Prince of Wales or that of the Viceroy. Mrs. Besant made an eloquent appeal asking all to show their loyalty in a practical and useful fashion. The resolution was seconded and carried. Several handsome donations were than announced and a strong committee was appointed, after which the meeting terminated.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

AN ASSAM APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. R. C. Goffin, M. A., (London) to the Indian Educational service as Professor of English literature at the Cotto College, Gauhati.

HOUSEBOAT FOR GERMANS.

About twenty German subjects who were voyaging to Europe on board the Dutch mail steamer Prinses Juliana, which arrived in port on Saturday afternoon, were detained here, by the authorities, and transferred to the s.s. Gallia, which has now, been transformed into a floating German colony. Shortly after this event, another batch of about fifteen Germans, voyaging from Europe to Batavia on board the Dutch mail steamer Koningin Emma, were detained here and also transferred to the Gallia, where it is believed there are also several of the Germans belonging to the merchant vessels detained in port.

DUTCH WIVES.

A pitiful sight was witnessed on Saturday in the harbour over the separation of two wives from their husbands. These were voyagers by the outward Dutch boat Koningin Emma. While the ladies are Dutch, their husbands are German subjects, although long resident in Holland. The local authorities having detained the Germans on board the Koningin Emma, there was no alternative but for the ladies to continue their voyage to Batavia.

GERMANS SENT TO CAMP.

The thirty-five Germans who were landed from the outward and the homeward Dutch mail boats and who were temporarily detained on board the Gallia in the harbour, as well as the Germans on board other vessels seized by the authorities were on Saturday afternoon taken under escort to the Camp at Ragama where they are to be kept at his Excellency's pleasure. The escort consisted of a company of the Ceylon Lig. Infantry.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following further donations are announced:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 6,26,552

Office of the City Improvement Trust.

Mr. G. E. Hatch .....Rs.	200	
Officers & Staff (Engineer's, Land Manager's and Secretary's Departments) ,,	1150	
Office of the Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act.		
Mr. Jehangir D. Framji ,,	200	
Staff ..... ,,	50	1,600
R. J. Kent Esq.		100
Church of Scotland (St. Andrews Church)		100
		Rs. 6,28,352

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

An entertainment in aid of the War Relief Fund is being arranged by the Amateur "Folly Party." H. E. the Governor has been pleased to extend his patronage to this performance which is to be given at the Excelsior Theatre in the third week of September. Full particulars will be announced in due course.

FRENCH WAR FELIEF FUND.

PONDICHERRY CONSUL GENERAL VOTES RS. 10,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The Consul General, Pondicherry, has voted Rs. 10,000 to the French war relief fund opened on the initiative of the Minister of the Colonies. The following motion has also been passed:—

"That in consideration of the heavy war expenditure the Home Government are called upon to meet, it was the Colony's duty to place all its reserve fund amounting to something like Rs. 6,00,000 at the disposal of the motherland."

This makes the second instalment from French India towards the war fund.

The Pondicherry Government have received orders from the Home Department directing them to prohibit merchants from storing away grain and food stuffs as well as raising prices of provisions and so on.

WELL DONE, INDIA!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It must be very gratifying to England in her hour of trial that India is prepared for any sacrifices of men and money to uphold the prestige of her vast Empire. Every one who has read history with any profit knows that Germany's dream of universal empire is foredoomed to failure. Military efforts made for that purpose by Charles V. in the sixteenth century; by Louis XIV. in the seventeenth century; and by Napoleon in the nineteenth century have completely failed, as also the bold predictions of the economic absorption of Europe by America; or its political absorption by the French; or its religious absorption by the Protestants; have all proved to be chimeras. The dream of Germany is being exploded in the most unforgettable way; her commerce is at a standstill; her cruisers are outwitted; her troops beaten back:—These are but the *simulacra belli* compared with the unmeasured catastrophe in store for her in the near future. And yet it would be puerile to deplete India of her fighting population in the first flush of exultation. This conclusion is based upon a serious consideration of the formidable character of the present day weapons of offence. We have all heard about the successful ravages of the daring Malouine privateer, Surcouf, in the Eastern seas at the end of the nineteen.. century.

India can help Britain by raising volunteer corps and ambulance corps to succour the sick or the wounded; by contributing largely towards their relief; by using every means to check the progress of panic among the thin-skinned, and by publicly contradicting the silly rumours about the progress or the issue of the war. Above all, a cool head and a confident heart are factors of prime importance in the terrific ordeal through which we are passing.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Junagadh, Aug. 23.

MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 24.

A public meeting convened by the Veershaiva Mahajan Sabha was held last night at Marlkarjun Temple here to express abiding loyalty to throne and prayers for the success of the British arms in the war with Germany. It was resolved to keep bazar rates steady, at least in the matter of necessaries and an influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the Bombay branch of the Indian War Relief Fund.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIA.

RULES REGARDING THEIR ENTRY AND DEPARTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

A Gazette Extraordinary empowers the various local authorities to exercise powers under the Foreigners' Regulation Ordinance and appoints the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon as the only ports by which foreigners may enter or leave India. No German or Austrian may leave India before the fifteenth proximo or after the thirtieth proximo. No German or Austrian man of reservist age may leave until further orders.

Asiatics generally are exempt, also any other foreigner so far as he may receive a special permit.

COST OF FORMER WARS.

The following table contains an estimate of the cost, in both blood and treasure, of each of the most important wars since 1853:—

War.	Date.	Loss of Human Life.	Direct Monetary Cost.
			£
Crimean	1854	785,000	340,000,000
Italian	1859	45,000	60,000,000
Schleswig-Holstein	1864	3,500	7,000,000
American Civil War, Northern Army	1861.5	—	—
	—	281,000	940,000,000
Southern Army	—	519,000	460,000,000
War of 1866 between Prussia, Austria, and Italy	1866	45,000	66,000,000
Franco-German*	1870.1	853,000	444,000,000
Turco-Russian†	1877	—	102,000,000
Chino-Japanese‡	1894	—	20,000,000
Spanish-American	1898	—	259,000,000
South African	18991902	68,700	270,000,000
Russo-Japanese	1904.5	485,000	533,000,000

*Including wounded.

† Russian cost only.

‡Japanese cost only.

The last Balkan war, including the fratricidal struggle between the former allies, may be estimated to have cost approximately as follows:—

	Killed and Wounded.	Lost in Money.
Bulgaria	140,000	90,000,000
Servia	70,000	50,000,000
Greece	30,000	25,000,000
Montenegro ...	8,000	1,000,000
Turkey	100,000	80,000,000
Total ...	348,000	246,000,000

"HARIKIRTAN" FOR BRITISH RAJ

In the hall of the Bank of India building an interesting ceremony took place last evening. Over three hundred members of a community, who hail from Mangalore and other places in South Canara and who serve in the local banks and companies in the capacity of sepoys, messengers, etc., gathered together in the hall of the bank and performed "Harikirtan," praying for the success of British arms in the present war. The Association known as the "Mahabharata Mandali," also joined in the evening's prayers and much enthusiasm was displayed on the occasion.

DECCAN SARDARS.

A meeting of Sardars in the Deccan was held on Wednesday last at Sardar Panse's wada, Poona, under the presidentship of Sir dar Swami of Chafal to express their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

Sardar Muzumdar proposed and Sardar Heblikar seconded the proposal that the Swami of Chafal be requested to take the chair.

The Swami, after having taken the chair, made a speech in which he expressed the wish that his brother Sardars should render every assistance to the British Crown and pray to the Almighty for the glorious success of British arms.

Next Sardar Panse in a most stirring speech placed before the meeting the following resolution which was passed with acclamations:—

"The Sardars of the Deccan residing at Poona most respectfully beg to express their whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and the person of our beloved sovereign the Emperor and declare their willingness to place their humble services at the disposal of Government and fervently pray the Almighty for the glorious and speedy success to the British arms."

Sardar Kaikobad Dastur, the high priest of the Parsis, Sardars B.R. Natu, Mehendale, Dabhade and Kazi Ajmoddin supported the resolution n befitting speeches. The meeting dispersed amidst cheers for the King-Emperor.

MARWADI SAHYAK SAMITI'S LOYALTY.

A meeting of the Marwadi Shahyak Samiti was held in the Ramchandra Buildings under the auspices of Messrs. Shionarayan Buldeo where a resolution was passed expressing deep and lasting devotion to the British Government and it resolved to contribute handsomely to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

PEACE ROUND PERSIAN GULF.

SETTLED AFTER TWO ENGAGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

The following news has been received from the Persian Gulf:—The Sheikh of Mohamerah has made peace with the Sheikh of the Beni Lam tribes, after two engagements in which neither side got the better.

STERLING BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Tenders for £632,000 were received yesterday for sterling Bills and telegraphic transfers which were allotted in full. Calcutta took £350,000.

THE LATE POPE PIUS X.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

HIS CONDEMNATION OF MODERNISM.

A memorial service for the late Pope Pius X was held by the Roman Catholics of Bombay in the Bhuleshwar Cathedral yesterday evening. The attendance was very large and the Church was filled to its utmost capacity several people who were unable to obtain admission standing outside.

His Grace the Archbishop, the Very Rev Dr. S. Jurgens, officiated and he was assisted in the service by the clergy of St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Colleges besides others. The service was very imposing.

After the prayers, which were recited in Latin, the Rev. Father F. Vaeth of St. Xavier's College delivered the following sermon:—

"The memory of Him shall not depart away, and His name shall be in request from generation to generation." Eccli. 30.14.

It was on Thursday, dear brethern, that suddenly and unexpectedly the sorrowful tidings went forth from Rome that the Pope was dead. The Catholic world is thereby plunged into solemn grief. Though he lived far away from us, though scarcely any of us may have beheld his features or have listened to his voice, yet every Catholic heart has been deeply affected by the sad news. For we have to us the representative of our Lord Jesus Christ, the visible head of the Catholic Church, to which it is our highest privilege and greatest happiness to belong. He was the common father of the faithful, and the tenderest ties of filial obedience and love united us with him. Surely 'the memory of him shall not depart away;' it shall be cherished by us with deep affection. And now at this hour what else could we do, but what we know children are doing on the death of a dear father; they love to speak of his past life, his virtues and his good deeds. Likewise let us cast a glance over the pontificate of Pius X and place vividly before our eyes his truly noble personality.

Soon after he had been raised to his high dignity, eleven years ago, he made known to the world the "motto" he had chosen, the purpose to which he devoted his life. It was expressed in four simple words taken from St. Paul's Epistle to the Sphesians: *Restaurare ommia in Christo (to renew all things in Christ)*. This points thereby to our Saviour as the centre in the life of the Church and as the highest object of every Catholic's thoughts and affections. He shows us our Saviour as the teacher who enlightens the Church and every individual soul. He holds up Jesus Christ as the pattern into whose likeness all are to be transformed. He leads us to him as the fountain from which all supernatural life flows into the Church and into every soul. With Christ and through Christ all are to be renewed; all are to live a more active vigorous Christian life; and thus under the influence of our Saviour, the life-giving son, a new spring shall pass over the world, a new spring with its freshness, activity and manifold manifestations of life.

A noble purpose to which the late Pope devoted his life! It had been our Lord's own programme; for He came to enlighten and transform the world. It is a programme worthy of a Pope, the representative of Christ. It is indeed an ideal which cannot be realised, which can only be approached from a distance. For eleven years he worked with a burning zeal; all his acts, his letters, his addresses and allocutions keep this one object steadily in view. It would be impossible to mention them all. Let us only dwell on some important measures of his pontificate and see how they were clearly inspired by his desire to see all things renewed in Christ.

The basis of the Christian life is the knowledge of Christ. We cannot be renewed in him unless we know him. It was therefore the first object of his care to make known Christ and his holy religion. To teach the children and the ignorant the great truths of Chrisitianty, as they are contained in the Catechism, had been the practice and delight of his whole priestly life, and as Pope under the weight of his high duties he frequently delivered such homely instructions to the people. It is a noble sight to see a Pope preach the gospel; but what else did our Lord Himself do throughout His life? The Pope indicated by his example what high value he set on such catechetical teaching. And ever and anon he sent round encyclical letters and laid down strict rules for the teaching of catechism to children, and not to children alone, but to the whole congregation, for he well knew from experience how woefully ignorant even the wise men of this world often are in religious matters.

Whilst teaching the little ones and the ignorant the divinely appointed guardian of the faith did not lose sight of a danger that was threatening the faith of the educated. The subtlest of all heresies—modernism—was creeping into the Church like a slow poison that threatened to affect the whole Christian system. It was a sort of new theology, a proud one-sided intellectualism that held in contempt the time-honoured Catholic faith which, whilst leaving to reason its full scope, demanded also humble submission to God and to the Church in respect to mysteries beyond the range of reason. When he condemned modernism, an outcry was raised among the enemies of the Church, and even some of her friends had their misgivings. But the event has shown that he had an insight into the dangers of modernism in advance of the time, being no doubt guided by the Holy Ghost; and now all admit that he was right and thank him for energy in checking the evil.

NO ENEMY TO TRUE LEARNING.

That he was no enemy to true learning and to modern methods of scholarship, as his adversaries wished to make us believe, he has gloriously proved by the encouragement he gave to scholars and to the press, and in particular by the establishment of the Biblical Institute, where the most modern critical methods are applied to the study of the Holy Scriptures.

We have seen, dear brethern, that the first object he had at heart was to make Christ known to all. Now knowledge must be followed by love, faith by Christian practice. In this, namely, in stimulating Christian practice and increasing our love for Jesus Christ, our late Pope has achieved his greatest triumphs.

We all know of his decrees relating to Holy Communion. We all have noticed within the last few years a striking change in Catholic practice with regard to Holy Communion. First he published the decree on frequent Cummunion and bade the faithful return to the old Christian practice of approaching the holy table frequently, even daily. To the sick he gave special facilities by dispensing them from the law of fasting. But perhaps the most memorable act of his reign was the decree regarding the Communion of little children. They may be admitted to the holy table after they have reached the age of reason, and admission should at least not be long postponed. He knew full well that the character of the child must be formed and strengthened at the earliest possible date; and how could this be better done than by a frequent intimate union of the child with our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist. He has thus become the friend of the little ones, by leading them to the loving heart of that greatest friend of children, Jesus Christ.

He has done more for the honour of the Blessed Sacrament. In his pontificate and through his encouragement the Eucharistic Congress have assumed those large proportions which make them the principal annual events in the world-wide Catholic Church. Another act of his may here be fitly mentioned. We know that the Holy Eucharist is the centre of Catholic worship in the two official services of the Church, Holy Mass and Benediction. That everything might be performed with becoming solemnity he took great care that the music of the Church should be worthy of the mysteries celebrated; he did so mainly by restoring the simple majesty of the Gregorian Chant. By his zeal for increasing the devotion of the faithful for the Holy Eucharist, he has become the Pope of the Blessed Sacrament. This is the noblest of his titles.

We have only mentioned some important acts of the Pope's reign. But they are significant enough to justify us in saying that his pontificate was one of the most active and energetic in modern times. And the results are already manifest. The pulse of Catholic life is beating quicker. Truly, 'his memory shall not depart away, and his name shall be in request from generation to generation.'

A TRULY NOBLE PERSONALITY.

There is another reason, why his memory should ever remain fresh. It is his truly *noble personality*. We can gain a better insight into his character if we recall his former life. He was born in a humble peasant family. He grew up in a village amidst humble surroundings. He worked as parish-priest among the country people. As such he had every opportunity of studying the innermost depths of the human soul. He knew all the weaknesses and trials of the human heart, and he gathered an immense stone of experience. A wider outlook was opened to him, when he was made Bishop of Mantua and Patriach of Venice. He observed the needs of the times and learnt what remedies to apply. And when he was finally raised to the highest throne in the world, his experience stood him in good stead and he revealed to all the world the character that had been formed in a long school.

His measures were in consequence eminently practical and going to the root of the evil. Let me only mention the great care he took to train up a worthy clergy. The various acts by which he simplified and made more efficient the machinery of papal government prove the administrative ability he possessed. It has been said that Pius X was no diplomatist. He was not in the sense which we commonly assocate with the term. But he possessed that true insight into affairs which made him take the right steps in dealing with governments hostile to the Church.

What fills us with the highest admiration for his character is his humility, simplicity, gentleness, his paternal solicitude. His last will contains the touching words:—"I was born poor, I have lived poor, I wish to die poor." As Pope he continued the simple life to which he was accustomed from childhood. He disliked pomp and shunned all applause. He was a father to his great flock, as he had been a father to his little flock in his humble parish. His paternal affection for the suffering shone forth on many occasions. Let me mention only one. When large districts in southern Italy and Sicily were visited by an earth-quake, the misery of the people touched his gentle heart to the quick, and he did not rest until he had succoured them in their distress. Like Christ, humble, gentle and full of compassion, so was this Vicar of Christ.

But his gentleness was not weakness. His heart was strong under trial and affliction of which he had to bear an ample share. And when the interests of the Church were at stake, he would be firm as a rock and would display a strength of will and a perseverance that overcame all obstacles.

And so he stands before us as a lovable saintly character of simple noble greatness. Providence had assigned him a definite work, to restore the faith to new vigour, to increase the love of the faithful for Jesus Christ: to renew all things in Christ. He has done his work and has been summoned to receive his reward. But the memory of him shall not depart away, and his name shall be in request from generation to generation.

And now, dear brethren, if we look into the future, we can confidently hope that Providence will soon give us another Pope, who will carry on the work of Pius X and who will be able to cope with the new needs that may arise. Amen.

This morning holy mass will be recited at the Cathedral at seven o'clock, when His Grace the Archbishop will officiate.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The War and Swadeshi.

"The Tribune"—Does the European war in any way promote or stimulate Swadeshi industries in India? This question has been asked because of the difficulties, if not, the impossibility, of importing European goods into India as before the war. A new industrial condition has been created now by which each country will have to provide its own wants to a great extent. The British authorities are already taking advantage of capturing German and Austrian trade, and it is stated that the Indian cotton mills will derive the advantage of increased output. The export of Indian cotton has been stopped and its price will fall. Will the Indian mills be able to utilise all the cotton available? That probably depends on the demand for mill products, now that Manchester and Lancashire goods are not likely to be sent as largely as before. Excepting cotton industry there seem to be few other industries that can be promoted in India at the present day. In any case it would be worth while to make enquiries into the probabilities of reviving Swadeshi industries likely to succeed at present. One deterring influence is the uncertainty about the duration of the war. If in six months or even earlier, any of the Powers become exhausted and peace is restored, we will have free trade fully established and the fond dreams of the Swadeshi enthusiast shattered.

The Censorship of Private Telegrams.

"The Englishman":—For some reason or other, the authorities have prohibited the despatch of private telegrams concerning the war from one person to another in India. It is difficult to see any reason for this unless it be to save the censor the trouble of going through the enormous quantity of telegrams sent in this way. Of course, it may be that an apparently true and simple record of facts concerning the war can hide a cipher message, and it is conceiveable that telegrams of this kind, by misrepresenting or distorting facts, can create mischief. But a very large number, perhaps the majority, of these telegrams are plain straight-forward messages sent between friends in India, and we do not think these should be prohibited altogether. Government may not be aware of the fact that in some parts of India, especially in Northern Assam, there are hundreds of Englishmen who are four or five days beyond the reach of any daily newspaper, especially at times like the present when the rivers are in flood and means of communication liable often to be broken. The progress of the war is naturally a matter of deep and burning anxiety to these dwellers on our frontiers, and the only source of the rapid supply of news to them should not be cut off unless Government is prepared to substitute something itself for these unofficial messages. We have before suggested that Government should itself issue a daily summary of the chief events of the war, in the same way as the official Press Bureau at Home is issuing news. This could be sent daily to the telegraph offices in the remotest parts of India where it could be displayed in some public place. The dwellers on remote frontiers have a right to some consideration, and unless Government is prepared to do something of this kind it ought not to prohibit the despatch of private messages from one friend to another concerning the progress of the war.

GERMANS AND CHINESE IN THE STRAITS.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES IN FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 23.

The "Straits Times," says that as a number of Germans who arrived there refused to give their parole to the authorities, one batch has been shipped to St. John's Island. Chinamen who cannot establish satisfactory claim to remain in the colony, are being sent away to China.

The Government of the Federated Malay States have issued orders stating that they are prepared to assist planters with funds to meet the trouble caused by the present crisis owing to the lack of quotations for rubber and owing to the difficulty of remitting money from Home. At the disposal of the residents, sums amounting to 20,000 dollars for Perak, 20,000 dollars for Sembian and 10,000 for Selangur have been placed to meet the difficulties created by the employment of Chinese coolies. Government are also prepared to advance money to the extent of 10,000 dollars a day to employers of agricultural labour.

NOTICE TO ARMY RESERVISTS.

All British Army Reservists residing in Bombay and district, should report themselves in writing to the General Staff Officer, Bombay Brigade, not later than Tuesday, evening, 25th August, 1914, stating whether a notice to rejoin has been received or not, and giving the following information:—

Regimental No.
Rank and Name.
Corps.
Address.
How employed.

THE DEFENCE OF LIEGE.

A THRILLING ACCOUNT.

Mr. M. H. Donohue, war correspondent for the "Daily Chronicle", cabling from Brussels about the defence of Liege, about the 10th instant, stated:—"The Boncelles Fort, on the extreme south, bore the brunt, as the ground here was more favourable for the attackers. The attack in the mass recalled the early days of the siege of Port Arthur, when General Nogi sacrificed thousands of Japanese soldiers. The attack on Liege failed lamentably, thanks to the undaunted courage of a mere handful of Belgian defenders. The Germans finally ran short of rifle ammunition. Towards the end of the general attack the men, despite the threats and exhortations of officers refused to face the Belgian fire and the German wounded begged piteously for water. They were foodless for two days, because the Army had rushed to the front without waiting for supplies.

Mr. Donohue proceeded:—"The best estimates show that the Germans lost 15,000 at Liege. Accounts of the fighting [illegible] that the Germans were gloomy and [illegible]ered. This sullen army met the [illegible]ans, animated with passionate patriot[illegible]. Incredible as it seems the [illegible]rmans were marched to their [illegible]ath almost shoulder to shoulder, a mighty fusillade was opened upon the men, who were being driven forward by the officers, terror dividing itself between discipline and death. Fresh detachments rushed upon the trenches, but recoiled and shattered yet again, like sheep driven ruthessly to slaughter, according to time table, and without the slightest allowance for changed circumstances. A wounded Belgian lancer stated that it was tragic to see the Germans driven up to the Belgian guns They came in a massed formation but very reluctantly and evidently under compulsion. They were only five paces apart with fifteen paces between the ranks—a solid mass which even a woman could hit. The Belgian guns cut long avenues in their ranks. Port Arthur was nothing to it. Our men charged repeatedly. They saw red. Nothing seemed to stop them, and every time they charged the Germans turned and ran and were struck in the back—killed like cattle. Then the Cavalry charged them.

A RIVER OF BLOOD.

"Another account states that the Germans, gained a footing on a sloping bank, under some great guns, and believed themselves safe, utterly forgetful of the machine guns. The next moment the bank was swept by the guns and it ran with blood. The Belgians in the trenches, not satisfied with firing rifles at fifty yards, demanded permission to charge with fixed bayonets. At sight of the steel many of the Prussians ran, and others held up their hands and surrendered. Others were courageous enough, but were beaten by bad leadership. The attack proved that the days of the automatic machine are gone. The attack was continued unabated throughout Thursday. Thousands of broken bodies were massed in the fields which were ploughed by the terrific cannonade. Aeroplanes were assisting in the attack, and it is reported that a Belgian airman lost his life destroying a Zeppelin with an aeroplane. Shots destroyed several aeroplanes. Torrential rains fell on Thursday night, adding to the suffering of the wounded.

A BELGIAN RUSE.

"The bombardment of the forts lasted 48 hours without relaxation. General Leiman prepared a field with mines to the north of Liege and sent a detachment to the north of the field. The German immediately fell into the trap and attempted to cut off the small force. The current was switched on and the whole of the German force was destroyed."

"Similarly death captured two Uhlan patrols. This was due to General Leiman's ruse in making the Uhlans believe they would capture him. The Germans on Thursday evening found the spaces between the forts open and a small party including General von Emmich and his staff, entered the town. General von Emmich informed the Burgomaster that unless the town's forts surrendered the Germans would raze the town completely. On the orders of the Belgian Government the Governor left the town. On Friday night seventeen notables headed by the Bishop and several Deputies and Senators, begged General von Emmich not to bombard the town. The whole deputation was detained as hostages. The Germans admit that two panics occurred amongst their ranks at Liege, and that German soldiers fired on a comrade in mistake."

The report of the surrender of seven German Regiments has not been confirmed, but the German cavalry was severely handled and lost heavily. The enterprise of the German scouts was amazing. One prisoner rode 70 kilometres. The method was to ride in small parties to a rendezvous where the men would be joined by other parties. The German object was the seizing of the passage of the Meuse, but none of the attempts succeeded.

A German pontoon bridge over the Meuse was shot away and the 19th and 25th Regiments supporting the bridge builders were mowed down with quick-firing guns.

BROACH.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Broach was held in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Hall, on the 18th inst., in order to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor, a respectful assurance of unswerving loyalty of the people to his Throne and of their readiness to render every service in their power to Government. Mr. C. G. Henderson, B.A., I.C.S., Collector of Broach presided, who in opening the proceedings made a short eloquent speech relating to the state of war.

A resolution, appointing an influential Committee to raise funds, was carried. A subscription list was opened on the spot and reached nearly Rs. 6,000.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents **Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.**

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel **and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.**

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front.

Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. **British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.**

Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.

Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.

Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in **France, two German officers being killed.**

Sir Edward Grey's momentous statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.

Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.

British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.

Fresh British ultimatum presented to **Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.**

Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.

A German aeroplane cut in two by a **Belgian airman at Liege.**

Germans bombard Liege in Belgium, but are completely repulsed. German cavalry in full flight.

German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.

Germans repulsed all along Russian frontier.

The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.

Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.

Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.

Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.

Prince of Waless' fund for relief of distress opened.

German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.

Serious Russian losses reported near Wirballen.

Extraordinary pressure being brought on Italy to join Germany and Austria.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.

British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.

A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.

French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.

Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia.

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. A German submarine sunk.

Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.

Germans evacuate Luxemburg, owing to French advance. Germans also retreating from Liège. Germany threatens Belgium with reprisals in the future.

French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.

Another German submarine sunk by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.

Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admirality till the conclusion of War.

The French repulse German attack in Epincourt, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.

8,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.

Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.

Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.

Germans make a desperate night attack on Fort Seraing, Liege, but are repulsed, 800 being killed.

August 11.—Bulgarian Premier announces that while Bulgaria is resolved to maintain her neutrality, she is compelled to take measures of protection.

Uhlans attack Tongres in Belgum and carry off cash in Treasury and all available food.

Turkish Iradeh issued authorising supplementary war credit of three millions.

Lord Crewe expresses himself deeply impressed by London Indians' tribute of loyalty.

Austrians attack Servia at seven different points but are repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Servian losses also were heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier left on Servian soil.

Austrians advance from Cracow towards Kielce in Poland.

The French remain masters in upper Alsace. French Army is already in Belguim joining hands with Belgians.

Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, about 40,000 strong each ready to meet 23 French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace.

A Ulhan is captured in Belgium with a map showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on Aug. 3rd and Lille on Aug. 5th.

Germans evacuate Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht in German South-West Africa.

Imperial Government decides to remove Imperial troops from South Africa.

Aug 12.—War between England and Austria declared.

Belgians reoccupy Landen.

Austria begins a blockade of Montenegro. Montenegrins bombard Catar).

German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered Dardanelles.

Austrian troops reported to be falling back before Russian attacks near Lemberg.

Berlin official report states that 1,500 Frenchmen have been made prisoners in Alsace. French officials deny this report.

Holland is determined to maintain her neutrality.

Belgians engage Germans in the open north-west of Hasselt and successfully hold their own.

Russians repulse German attempt to reoccupy Eydtkuchnen.

Statement issued in Berlin that 1,500 millions sterling of the people's savings will be utilised to raise war loans.

August, 13.—Great Belgian victory reported, after a full day's battle with Germans at Haelen, German losses being three-fifths of those engaged, while Belgians sustained slight losses. The Liege forts are intact.

73 German and 12 Austrian steamers seized in Russian ports.

August 14.—The French defeat and pursue the Germans after a two days' battle on the Othain, a German regiment of dragoons being annihilated and a thousand officers and men, a battery of artillery and three machine guns being captured by French troops.

Germans also suffer repulse at Eghezee.

Russians captur Sokal in Galicia, after dislodging the Austrians with heavy loss.

Germans enter Kalisz in Poland.

German armed steamer Weissmann captured by Nyassaland Government.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron-Gantsch sunk in the Adriatic.

August 15.—Turkey is said to have purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Russians are victorious on the Dniester, annihilating two Austrian regiments.

Tsar confers autonomy on Poland.

Austrians cross the Drina at Lodnitza after sanguinary fighting with Servians.

French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi and are advancing on Gembloux.

The French occupy Saales pass after five days' fighting.

The British smash Dares-Salaam wireless station and sink the floating-dock and a surveying ship.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad captured by the British near Alexandria.

A German Zeppelin destroyed by a French airman near Nancy.

August, 16.—The French defeat the Bavarian Army Corps at Avricourt and Cirey, and are advancing through the Vosges and Upper Alsace. The French also repulse German attack on Dinant, inflicting heavy loss.

Greece demands explanations of Turkey's mobilisation.

Two Austrian ironclads sunk and another set on fire by French fleet off Budua.

State of siege officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

August, 17.—Kaiser goes to Mainz.

Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styr.

Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany demanding her unconditionally to withdraw all her armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese waters or disarm them; and to deliver Kiau-Chau to Japan for eventual restoration to China. Reply is demanded by noon of 23rd August.

French fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro and sunk an Austrian cruiser, 201 men being drowned.

Taveta in British East Africa occupied by Germans.

Italian Foreign Minister states that Italy would never participate in a war against England.

The French occupy Schirmeck near Saales.

British Expeditionary Force under Sir John French lands in France.

August 18.—Germans retiring in disorder north and east before French advance in Upper Alsace.

German overtures to Belgium to secure free passage of German troops rejected peremptorily by Belgium.

Turkey assures Great Britain of her strict neutrality.

The Tsar arrives at Moscow.

Brazil asks Germany for explanations regarding latter's treatment of Senhor Campos.

German Crown Prince reported to be wounded.

Servians rout Austrians near Shabatz annihilating 3 Austrian regiments and capturing 14 guns.

The French occupy Colmar.

King George's inspiring message to his troops published.

Russians occupy five points in German territory.

Seat of Belgian Government removed to Antwerp.

Desultory fighting reported in North Sea between British and German ships.

Liege forts still intact.

August, 19.—Russians inflict heavy losses on Austrian cavalry divisions along the Gorodok-Ruzmin line.

Fierce Battle in progress between Belgians and Germans along an extended front

Germans bombard Diest.

A Belgian aviator averts a surprise attack by Germans on Tirlemont.

French army reaches Moerchingen.

August, 20.—The French re-occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet They also occupy Guebwiller.

Germans occupy Brussels, which has been evacuated by Belgian troops on tactical grounds.

August, 21.—Russians penetrate 20 miles into East Prussia and occupy Lyck.

French troops achieve brilliant success in Alsace between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns.

Russians repulse Austrian attack against Krasnik, capturing 6 officers and 250 men.

The French advance guard is forced back by Germans in Lorraine.

Germans impose a war contribution of 8 million sterling on Brussels and 2 millions on Liege.

August 22.—New Austrian mobilisation order issued calling out every man capable of bearing arms.

Austrian battleship Zrinyi sunk by French fleet

Germans occupy Ghent, Ostend, Alost and Wettern

German artillery attack on Namur is in progress.

France protests to the Hague Powers against German use of dum-dum bullets.

Complete victory of Servians over Austrians after four days' battle near Loznitza. Losses on both sides were enormous, while the Servians took thousands of prisoners.

After heroic resistance and terrible carnage on both sides, Belgians retire from Tirlemont.

France and Russia as well as Brit[illegible] agree to observe provisions of Declara[illegible] of London.

August, 23.—Japan declares war on Germany. Liege and Namur still holding out.

Two British liners sunk by Germans.

Mediterranean free from hostile ships. Germans evacuate North Belgium.

August, 24.—Germans routed by Russians after six days' fighting along the front.

German Zeppellin No. 8 shot down at Badonviller. A German aeroplane flying over Asche catches fire and is destroyed.

An ordinance to render members of the Indian volunteer force when called out for military service subject to military law as officers or soldiers was published yesterday as a Gazette Extraordinary. Any volunteers already enrolled who object are given the option of resigning within a month.

THE WORLD FAMOUS

"RED HAND"

ALLSOPP'S LAGER BEER.

A BRITISH BEER — FOR BRITISHERS.

As light as the continental brew but with the

TRUE BURTON FLAVOUR & QUALITY.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS:— Cutter Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Call for it at any refreshment place: They all know it.

"KING" THYSSEN.

THE GERMAN WHO BOUGHT A PORT IN HOLLAND.

August Thyssen, aged seventy-two, the ironmaster of the Rhineland who has acquired a Dutch harbour for the Vulkan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin and Hamburg, is Germany's most famous self-made man, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

They call him "King" Thyssen in Rhineland-Westphalia, for he controls the destinies of 50,000 workmen and their families, rules with autocratic sway over a vast complex of steel, iron, coal and allied industries, and is the one so-called "Great Industrial" who can snap his fingers in the face of the big banks which control German commerce and trade.

Vlaardingen, on the New Waterway, near Rotterdam, is not Herr Thyssen's first foreigner outpost. His dominion extends to the British Empire itself, for a harbour in India has for years been under his control. He possesses another in Brazil, another at Nikolaieff, on the Russian coast of the Black Sea. From Caen, in Normandy—a German "base" on the soil of France itself—Thyssen has long brought from his own warehouses, docks, and wharves at that port and by-products of his own mines and works at Montigny and Maizieres. One of his hobbies is the "internationalisation" of commerce. Vlaardingen is only the latest expression of his policy. Next week it may be Bristol or Plymouth.

"IF I REST, I RUST."

No character sketch of "King" Thyssen could so graphically illuminate the man as his life-motto: "If rest, I rust." The simplest multi-millionaire who ever lived, he has adopted this as his coat-of-arms. It is the sole affectation of an otherwise austerely simple nature. He is the hardest worker in his whole gigantic organisation. He never travels except on his own business, and he has been known to wear out three secretaries in one day. Nobody ever saw him in a suit of clothes which cost more than four guineas, yet he lives in a feudal castle, a glorious old Gothic Schloss high up on the wooded slopes of the Ruhr, fit for a king. But it is really nothing but a branch office of Thyssen and Company. Adjoining his bedroom is a workroom. He believes that neither men nor iron should go rusty.

"King" Thyssen had his early business training at the Antwerp Commercial High School. Perhaps it was there he realised the grim truth of Napoleon's dictum that Antwerp in the hands of a great sea Power "was a pistol at England's head." He holds advanced views on the underlying cause of "bad blood" between Britain and Germany. He declares that naval rivalry is an effect and not the cause of Anglo-German antagonisms, which spring primarily and exclusively from commercial competition. No man in the Fatherland has done as much to bring Germany to the front in the race for trade as "King" Thyssen. The fact that Germany to-day produces twice as much steel and iron as Great Britain can be ascribed in high degree to the principles of concentration, economy of production, and restless progress which August Thyssen has inculcated.

RIVALRY WITHOUT HATRED.

He boldly proclaims that England cannot hope for quarter from Germany in the struggles for the world's markets. He says the days of the Fatherland's "dependence" on British industry—on the great fundamental factors of coal and shipping—are gone and gone for ever. England must reconcile itself to the fact that a sturdy, ambitious, and irrepressible competitor is in the field, and there to stay. Thyssen firmly thinks Britain and Germany can remain rivals without becoming foes. Indeed, he strongly favours an "industrial alliance" between them. He believes political friendship would inevitably follow in its wake. He considers that specific Anglo-German agreements regulating prices of great staples like coal, steel, and iron, or shipping conventions, are of more vital significance and practical value than "mere" treaties of political alliance. He even fancies a scheme whereby each country should confine itself to "specialities" as a specific means of avoiding wasteful competition in neutral markets. He would like to see professional diplomats make way for merchants, manufacturers, shippers, and engineers. He avers that were Germany represented at the Court of St. James by a great Rhenish-Westphalian manufacturer and England at the Court of the Kaiser by the managing director of some great shipping company, Anglo-German relations would inevitably be on the way to permanent friendship.

TRUSTS "OUT-TRUSTED."

"King" Thyssen's career is a romance of business to which only the life-stories of Rochkefeller and Carnegie are comparable in our time. The Standard Oil Company is the outgrowth of an original investment of £14,500. August Thyssen began about the same time, in the late 'sixties, on a capital of £1,200, with which he built a rolling-mill employing sixty workmen. To-day one alone of his properties, the great "Deutscher Kaiser" works at Hamborn, has a pay-roll of £26,000. The secret of his success is his belief in the necessity of industrial concentration. His firmly believes in "trusts" as factors for preventing trade crises and levelling prices. He himself founded Germany's leading combinations—the steel coal, and pig-iron "syndicates." Cheapening the cost of production is his other ruling business passion. He calls it the keynote of industry. That is why he mines his own ore, ships it from far-off foreign points in his own ships, hauls it up the Rhine in his own barges, unloads it at his own wharves, and converts the myriad by-products of coal, steel, and iron at his own works into commodities which he himself sells. One of his works which at the start employed 95 men producing 3,800 tons, now has a staff of 5,260, producing 414,685 tons.

COALFIELDS AND SALT-MINES.

Thyssen coalfields are estimated to produce annually 8,000,000 tons, comprising about 10 per cent. of the entire Rhenish-Westphalian output. He has rock-salt fields yielding 15,000,000 tons a year, and mines 1,500,000 tons of potash-salts. Thyssen inland harbours account for 3,500,000 tons of freight a year. The Ruhr and the Rhine are the "King's" chief domains in Germany, but he has important holdings in Lorraine as well, and very extensive interests in adjacent Luxemburg. His personal fortune is variously estimated at between £5,000,000 and £10,000,000. It is probably midway between those figures. But money means nothing to Thyssen except for its capacity to increase his power. Nearly all his vast earnings are reinvested in "plant," for the further extension of his sway.

A man of few words, "King" Thyssen never talks unless he has something to say. Then he says it with a minimum expenditure of vocabulary. He is a wonderful listener, and like Bismarck, can keep his mouth shut in several modern languages, notably English. He is a devout Roman Catholic, who is not ashamed to acknowledge that he is "religious." He loves nature, shuns society, and declines to coddle the working classes. It is his resolve to die in harness.

PANIC AND RISE IN PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

LUCKNOW MERCHANTS' RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

At a representative meeting of Lucknow merchants a resolution was passed appointing a committee to take necessary measures to allay distrust and to prevent circulation of untrue reports and stop any sign of panic. The committee will also help the local officials to prevent the rise in prices of commodities. Mr. Munshi Prag Narain presided and among the speakers was the Hon. Mr. Shahid Hosain.

INFLUENCE OF KINEMAS.

INTERVIEW WITH FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN.

Leaders of various religious denominations in Great Britain and America have recently been paying great attention to the kinematograph as a medium of teaching social service, and for propagating their respective beliefs, says "L R." in the "Westminster Gazette." In the latter country several reverend gentlemen have even turned their hands to picture-playwriting, the most successful being a well-known divine, the Rev. Madison Peters, who is responsible, among other works, for a stirring film-version of the story of Daniel, which is shortly visiting London.

In this country that versatile and stalwart priest, Father Bernard Vaughan, has just adapted for the screen the story of the Lourdes Grotto, under the title of "Our Lady of Lourdes and Bernadette."

Father Vaughan bears such a reputation for plain speaking and practical doing that this latest example of his energy and broad-mindedness inevitably challenges our interest. Accordingly, I called upon him to hear his views. I found him in the midst of preparations for a three weeks' visit to Strathpeffer, in the Highlands. Said Father Vaughan:

"If the picture theatre will only live up to its mission, I for one will welcome it with both hands. Curiously enough, the picture-drome has arrived just when there is everywhere a demand for present and immediate gratification of the senses. As an observer of mankind, I cannot help recognising that human nature is drawn away from virtue to vice, mostly through the senses, more especially through the windows of sight.

"If we are to lead people back to lives of noble doing we, too, must draw them through the senses; if gross pictures, if scrofulous literature, if indecent plays, if brutal shows are sapping the good that is in us, surely it is the mission of the picture-drome to inspire, through the story of noble lives reproduced on the screen, the rising generation with resolutions to live their lives in the spirit of 'something attempted, something done,' for the betterment of themselves and their fellows.

THE NEW SCHOOLROOM.

"I only wish I had control of a picture-drome in every centre of industry. I would convert it into a great school-room, in which I should throw across the screen selected stories from Holy Writ and from history—more especially of my own country.

"Should I object to religious films being shown in church to illustrate the sermon? Most certainly I should. The kinematograph is a servant, and must keep its place. I would not object, however, to religious films being shown in church to children out of service-time.

"With regard to foreign missions. I cannot conceive anything more helpful than Edison's wonderful invention. It has always been the practice of Catholic missionaries to instruct the infidel through the medium of pictures; with films at their disposal they would attract, magnetise, and capture their audiences. I wish we could finance some such scheme which would enable our foreign missionaries to exchange moving pictures with one another. Here you have sermons preached in a language common to all the different nationalities."

It should be added that "Our Lady of Lourdes and Bernadette," which is enacted entirely by devout Catholic players, is an inspiring film in thirty-one scenes, the exhibition of which lasts about fifty minutes. Some of the exterior scenes were taken in Richmond Park, though no one who sees the picture would ever imagine the locale to be otherwise than France.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

LORD GLADSTONE'S RETURN.

REPLY TO THE NATIVE LAND DEPUTATION.

Lord Gladstone, with Lady Gladstone and members of his staff, arrived at Waterloo Station, London, on the morning of July 28th, from Southampton on their return from South Africa. Lord and Lady Gladstone proceeded to 78, Eaton Square, the house of Mr. Neville Gladstone, where they will stay for the time being, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Interviewed by a Press Association representative, Lord Gladsstone, who is in the best of health, said that he and Lady Gladstone left South Africa with the most grateful feelings to South Africans for all their generous kindness. They were both extremely sorry to leave, and nothing would have induced him to do so before the end of his natural term of office except private and imperative reasons.

Asked for his views on the industrial problem in South Africa, Lord Gladstone said: "I have every hope that satisfactory solutions will be found. Many misunderstandings necessary existed in the new country, which was called upon suddenly to face highly complex questions."

"But with regard to the native and colour question?" the interviewer asked. "That," Lord Gladstone said, "is South Africa's great problem."

"You are probably aware that a native deputation is touring England with the object of drawing attention to the Native Land Act?"

"Yes, that is so," Lord Gladstone said: "but it is quite premature to make any definite judgment on the Act, for native conditions vary throughout South Africa. The Act is a genuine attempt to improve the position of the natives themselves. I have every reason to believe that the Commissioners, who have now been at work for a year, hold sanguine views. Pending their report, the natives have undoubtedly suffered some inconvenience, and even hardship, in certain parts of the Union, but I believe them to be of a temporary nature. I think that the native deputation showed a want of judgment in coming to this country before the Commissioners have reported."

Informed that one of the leaders of the deputation had asserted that the Natives Land Act prohibited natives "from acquiring, purchasing, or leasing land," and that they "could not buy or rent land, but only remain on the farms as servants," Lord Gladstone replied: "I have not had any opportunity of reading any statements made by the deputation to this country, but the Act referred to does not forbid or prevent the ownership of land by natives. Natives are not to be allowed to buy land in 'white' areas, and white men are not allowed to buy land in native areas.

"Of course the determination of 'native areas,' other than those now existing, is a question for the Commission. The natives in South Africa generally are, I believe, thoroughly loyal to the King, and so long as they receive just and considerate treatment they will continue so. I have had no trouble with the natives in the Protectorates.

"Perhaps," Lord Gladstone added, "the chief danger lies in industrial unrest. The native workman has watched carefully the recent industrial troubles among white men, and thinks that he too is entitled to sell his labour at its economic value. This is a very big question, but so much progress has been made by the Government since the Union and by South Africans generally, that I am confident they are continually increasing their capacity to deal equitably with the questions of difficulty peculiar to South Africa."

TURKISH WOMEN AS REFORMERS,

That woman in the East are making a stand against the subjection of ages is one of the most remarkable signs of the times, and the movement has already secured the services of a weekly paper, which is published in Constantinople and is conducted entirely by Mamomedan woman.

The reader of the article in "The Contemporary Review" by Ellen Deborah Ellis and Florence Palmer (of the American College for Girls, Constantinople) will appreciate the uphill work before these brave workers for the betterment of their sex.

The newspaper, "Kadinlar Dunyassi' (Woman's World) is the official organ of the Society for the Defence of the Rights of Women, which aims to carry out the following modest reforms:—

1. To transform the outdoor costume of Turkish women.
2. To ameliorate the rules of marriage according to the exigencies of common sense.
3. To fortify woman in the home.
4. To render mothers capable of bringing up their children according to the principles of modern pedagogy.
5. To initiate Turkish women into life in society.
6. To encourage women to earn their own living by their own work, and to find them work in order to remedy the present evils.
7. To open women's schools in order to give to young Turkish girls an education suited to the needs of their country; and to improve those schools already existing.

The writers points out that:—

Although among these the first five seem perhaps at first glance, the more important, and the more immediately urgent, the last two contain the real crux of the whole situation, and show that Turkish women have grasped the essential nature of their problem; because it remains true in Turkey as elsewhere that in woman's economic independence and in her intellectual training lies the secret of her social position.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

A VIVISECTOR OF PLANTS.

WHAT DR. BOSE HAS DONE.

A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" in an article upon the work of Dr. Bose says:—Dr. J. C. Bose, of Calcutta, whose experiments have aroused so much interest in London, is a curious investigator, a pertinacious questioner: when met with shyness and silence he puts his questions again and again. Lest you should form a wrong conclusion as to his courtesy or sensitiveness it should be said at once that his curious and searching inquiries are not put to human beings, but to plants and even to metals. And from these he extorts repeatedly a variety of responses, till it would seem by accumulation of evidence that science supports philosophy in her assertion that the real is one.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF ALCHEMY.

There is an atmosphere of alchemy, of wizardry almost, when Dr. Bose gives a demonstration: he has been heard in India and America, before the Royal Institution, at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; and wherever he appears with his cunningly simple instruments and his tropical plant specimens and his highly specialised assistants, away darts the imagination to mediaeval history, Doctor Faustus, and the pentagram.

It would seem that he sees life not so much asserting itself by an adaptation to environment as recording itself by its responses to stimulus. The stimulus may be chemical or mechanical, it may be a stimulus of heat or of light or of electricity. The response, again, may be mechanical, as in the case of a contraction of muscle, or it may be shown by certain electrical changes. It is by these electric responses that a unity of natter may be demonstrated: for it is of no consequence whether the stimulus was applied to a metal, to a plant, or to a piece of animal muscle, response was universal.

Hence he describes death as the failure to respond to stimulus.

Nor steel nor poison.
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
can touch him further,

wrote Shakespeare of the dead king: he had passed beyond "response."

THE DEATH BED OF A PLANT.

At Dr. Bose's experiments we can, as it were, assist 'in articulo mortis.' He has contrived strange instruments that tell us exactly when the dying fail to respond: not only will plants show us the death struggle, but they will, through his inventions, record their gradually weakening responses until the end. To all who are fighting against experimental animal vivisection there is something very suggestive in these discoveries seeming as they do to point the way to an investigation of animal reactions through the examination of vegetable organisms. Plant functions are immensely simple compared with the complexities of animal physiology, but the difference is one of degree not kind. This humane vivisector has proved incontestably by his researches in plant irritability that anesthetics and stimulants, cold and heat, starvation and repletion, poisons and antidotes produce identical effects upon plants and animals.

He has extorted the same response from metals. "Tin," he writes unsympathetically "is, usually speaking, almost indefatigable. I have obtained several hundreds of successive responses showing practically no fatigue." He has studied fatigue exhaustively: weary cauliflower stalks have sighed out their story to him, and platinum has yawned for his benefit. It is not too much to say that he has found a continuity of reaction throughout the organic and inorganic world.

Incidentally, as it were, he has corrected once and for all some of our popular notions of phenomena. To take one example Shelley's sensitive plant.

Opened its fernlike leaves to the light.
And closed them beneath the kisses of
night,

and for a long time we all thought it slept. But we are told "the fanciful name of sleep is often given to the closure of certain leaflets of certain plants during darkness. These movements . . . have nothing whatever to do with true sleep." Shelley's 'Mimosa,' in point of prosaic fact, keeps very late hours, falling asleep in the early hours of the morning and walking up at noon. This curious fact was elicited from a twenty-four hours' experiment with what is perhaps the most wonderful of Dr. Bose's unique instruments, his resonant recorder. During the whole period the plant was automatically stimulated, and automatically recorded its own responses to the regularly recurring electric questions.

Valuable psychological suggestions arise, too, from some of the experiments. The results of certain tests in the revival of impressions are wonderfully significant. For example, an impression was made on a small portion of a platinum plate and was then carefully obliterated. Yet when a powerful stimulus was applied to the whole plate the impression made upon the part was recovered!—

O memories!
O past that is!—

or, to allow the philosopher to support the man of science and the poet, "our intellectual and active powers increase with our affection."

THE LANGUAGE OF PLANTS.

At an advanced stage of the experiment the mere layman can listen with his eyes to what the plant is saying. There it lies, so to speak, on the operating table; he can see it quiver under the shock of excitement and can watch the impressions appear on the recording tablet; while if he has mastered the hieroglyphic he reads an easily legible account of its experiences. In an excited state it will be noticed to respond effusively to a feeble stimulus, and when depressed even a powerful stimulus will provoke no more than a thin whisper. The conditions of exaltation and of depression can of course be induced artificially: it is fascinating to watch the unsteady responses of a drunken plant, to see drowsiness creep over a narcotised specimen, to note the benumbing effects of cold or the expansion under heat; some plants, almost human are sensitive to the momentary lessening of the sunlight by a passing cloud. Plant-sensitiveness can be blunted by over-feeding or by an artificial coddling as well as by starvation—surely a fact of social significance. If there were likely to be any one activity of a plant's private life that might reasonably hope to escape this merciless scrutiny it would perhaps be its growth. What process is more hidden than growth? But the crescograph can record the absolute amount of growth taking place in so small a period of time as a second.

In reviewing what Dr. Bose has done for plant physiology, two conclusions seem to stand out as landmarks. Dr. Bose has decided that the transmission of stimulus is physiological, excitatory, fundamentally similar to the nervous process in the animal. The other conclusion is the universal sensitiveness of plants. There seems no limit to be put to Dr. Bose's parallels. He has discovered that the rhythmic pulsations of the plant behave similarly to those of the animal heart. By another remarkable instrument, the oscillating recorder, he has conducted a series of experiments to prove that generally "the automatic movements of both plants and animals are guided by laws which are identical." He even asserts that these spontaneous pulsations are due to a sort of bubbling overffow of stored-up energy. And here in the deeps the writer must leave him, for the time would fail here to tell of the death-recorder, the shoshungraph, an other delicately contrived apparatus.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

SIR E. SHACKLETON'S MASCOTS.

Members of the Imperial Union of Teachers, founded by the League of the Empire and now meeting in conference, together with many other visitors from the Oversea Dominions, attended in large numbers a garden party given on July 21 by Mrs. Arthur Popplewell (lady president of the league's Empire Home Central Club) at 1, Moreton-gardens, once the home of Jenny Lind, says the "Daily Telegraph." Prince Alexander of Teck, who had hoped to be present, was unavoidably prevented, and wrote expressing his interest in the work, of the teaches. The children must be made to understand what an inheritance was theirs, and that each one must work not for himself or for herself but for the common good of all. Each child should take some great person in our splendid history, and endeavour as far as possible to emulate his or her work.

Among those who were present were Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, through whose generosity the League of the Empire was able to establish a club house for home and oversea members, Lady Lucas-Tooth, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Captain Orde-Lees, Sir Newton Moore (Agent-General for Western Australia), the Hon. Peter McBride (Agent-General for Victoria), Captain Muirhead Collins (secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth), Lady Scott, Miss Lyall, Mrs. and Miss Lumley Holland, Mrs. Ord-Marshall (hon. secretary of the league), and Major M. F. Fitzgerald.

Captain Muirhead Collins, in welcoming the teachers, urged on them a united effort to instil into the minds of the children, the future citizens of the Empire, the sentiment and desire for union of Empire, which would be of far greater weight and do more than any political scheme which could be devised.

Late in the afternoon Sir Ernest Shackleton and Captain Orde-Lees arrived, and Mr. Popplewell took the opportunity of presenting Sir Ernest with two gollywogs as in ascots, at the same time assuring him of their constant wishes and prayers for his success.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in reply, welcomed the opportunity of meeting so many from the Oversea dominions, and particularly from Australia, the first country officially to recognise his last expedition. (Cheers.) It was to Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, who was present, that he owed the obtaining of the ship Aurora, one of the finest vessels that ever sailed to the South Polar regions. (Cheers.) When times were bad he (Sir Ernest) went to Sir Robert and told his story, and right off he enabled him to get the money for the ship.

INCREASING HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

Tht work of himself and his comrades was to increase the sum of human knowledge. People sometimes asked. "What is the use of going to the Pole? No one can live there, and there is nothing to be got there." To purely commercial minds he would point out that economic advantages would be gained, not in the immediate future, but in the days to come.

But above all he would urge that sentiment had been the driving force of every great war, every religious movement, and every action of the heartsprings of the world, and it was sentiment which was the impelling force which made men go to the Polar regions. What greater pleasure could man have than to push on for days through the snow fog and then see newfound mountain ranges, to tread ground never trod by human foot before, to add to their own country territory, valueless perhaps from an economic point of view, but valuable from the sentimental? (Cheers.)

One of the greatest of the Antarctic was the Commonwealth Range, named in rememberance of the sympathy which Australia showed them in the last expedition. They would-probably find other great ranges during this expedition, and the loftiest peak would be named after Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth. (Cheers.) That was the only sort of recognition an explorer could give. They were notoriously hard-up folk, and it was harder than ever in this workaday world to find means to carry on an expedition which did not show prospect of an immediate economic return. The money, however, did come in if one worked hard enough, and he had been fortunate both in England and Scotland. Surely the gifts which he had received from the latter country should for ever dispell the idea that Scotsmen could not be generous. (Laughter and cheers.)

It all lay on the knees of the gods. All he could say was that he and his comrades felt the responsibility associated with them in the work they were about to undertake, and the would do their best. Many of the men who were going had been with him before, and all were imbued with the spirit of working for the sake of the work and trying to "make good" for their country. (Cheers., He was very grateful for the gollywogs. (Laughter.) Both should go to the Antarctic, one on the Aurora and the other on the smaller Endurance. (Cheers.)

PROFESSOR GEDDES.

A PROPHET OF THE CIVIC REVIVAL.

Among the many representatives of modern intellectual and social movements in Europe who have visited India in recent years, few or none can excel in personal and public interest Professor Patrick Geddes, who goes out in October (primarily at the invitation of the Government of Madras) taking with him a cities and Town-Planning Exhibition, the most noteworthy thing of the kind in the world, writes a London correspondent in the "Madras Mail. In the academic world Professor Geddes fills the chair of Botany in University College, Dundee, which is a faculty of St. Andrew's University. But this post merely accounts for the title of "Professor;" it is no indication of the extent and variety of its holder's activities. A quarter of a century ago Professor Geddes laid the basis of his European reputation in biology with a book on "The Evolution of Sex," of which he was joint author with Professor J. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen. Since the writing of that epoch-making treatise the energies of Professor Geddes have been expended in numberless directions, but he was never abandoned this particular line of study is amply proved by the little volume on 'Sex" lately added to the Home University Library (with the help of his original collaborator.) But for many years past Professor Geddes' interests have been predominantly social, and he has been in the van of the great movement—perhaps the most vital and significant of all contemporary social movements in the West—for the reconstruction of the cities and the redemption of town life.

THE SLUMS OF EDINBURGH.

A citizen pre-eminently of Edinburgh it was in the Scottish Capital that the Professor first set his energies to work in this field. The slums of Edinburgh have long been notorious. For generations local administrators and social reformers have contemplated with despair the horrors of the historic old town, where the fine houses of the 16th and 17th centuries harbour multitudes of poor and degraded creatures. It was Professor Geddes who conceived the idea that, while the city authorities were brooding over or tinkering at the problem, the first definite thing to do was to set about the work of cleansing and restoring by taking the houses individually and in groups and making them once again not only habitable, but dignified and desirable. This he did, time and again, in the heart of the old town, making use of several of the transformed houses as University halls of residence, communal settlements for the undergraduates of Edinburgh University. To this work Professor Geddes devoted many busy years, maintaining at the same time, in the outlook tower on Castle Hill, a centre of intellectual activity which represented his deal of synthetic education. The experience gained in Edinburgh, supplemented by incessant study of cities and city life in almost every European country, made Professor Geddes a pioneer in every department of the educational and civio revival.

HIS CITIES EXHIBITION.

No one has so great a knowledge or so vivid an understanding as he of cities and city growth—from the cities of the ancient world to those of modern Europe and America. This he has, to a great extent, concentrated in his Cities Exhibition, a collection of maps, plans views, drawings, and models continually added to and perfected during half a lifetime. It was first shown, in its entirety, in London and Edinburgh three or four years ago, and during the present summeer it has formed the most distinctive section of the important Civic Exhibition brought together in Dublin under the inspiration and direction of Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Writing in the "Westminster Gazette, Katharine Tynan, the Irish poet and novelist, thus describes it:—"The outstanding feature of the exhibition is, I should say, Professor Geddes' town plainning section which occupies many rooms in the gallery overlooking the Great Hall. Professor Geddes brings to his subject the eyes of a visionary. Town-planning is too narrow a name for the things he sees with the eyes of the spirit and the body. He reconstructs for us the great lost towns. He sees exactly how the great towns, such as Rome and London, should be reconstructed and rebuilt, with a passionate reverence for the spirit of the ancient builders. You shall see the tiny beginnings of the great towns, as though you should discover high on a hillside the first tiny spurt of water which shall be Tiber or Thames. There is a deal between this and the garden suburb or the latest workmen's dwellings at Walthamstow, but all that deal finds a place. And for many a one who visits the Exhibition these models and maps will have keen personal interest, because of the decent dwellings that are on their way for the slum-housed workingmen of Dublin and their families."

FORTHCOMING INDIAN TOUR.

During the forthcoming cold weather the Exhibition, supplemented by plans and views of Indian cities—past, present and to come—will be shown in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and the citizens of all those places will have opportunities of seeing and hearing Professor Geddes is some of those demonstrations—historical and practical—in which he is unapproached. It is, indeed, as a demonstrator and an inspirer that Professor Geddes shines. To accompany him round the galleries, carried on in time from the sacred and classic cities of antiquity through the seats of learning and the commercial centres of the Middle Ages to the Imperial and Industrial capitals of to-day, is to get a vision of history and of developing human society extraordinarily full, vivid, and stimulating.

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SHAPING OF CITIES.

PROFES OR OF TOWN PLANNING ON THE NEXT ART.

Probably few of us realise that London is passing through one of the most critical periods in her history. All around are schemes of housing, of garden suburbs, of slum destruction. And beyond all this, huge and costly schemes for immense new arterial roads are under consideration. Once these are settled the future shaping of London is decided. Yet, says "T. P.'s Weekly," there is no co-ordinated plan and no fixed principle.

Attempts are being made to get a consensus of opinion, to thrust back the chaos of conflicting and diverse schemes, and to proceed on orderly lines. The London Society, the Garden City Association, the Housing Reform Council, the Municipal Engineers and Surveyors, have conferred and put before Mr. Asquith a scheme to provide machinery and money for collective action. But all this is to little purpose unless the public themselves get an understanding of root principles. We need knowledge as well as good intentions if our cities are to be worthy of the ation.

THE UNIVERSITY ADVANCE.

London University has taken up a modern position and given a lead to Oxford and Cambridge by appointing a Professor of Town Planning. Realising the vast importance of the move, we asked the occupant of the new office, Mr. Stanley D. Adshead, for a few statements as to the lines upon which he will work.

"You can't study the shell without the mollusc, or, at least, the living inmate," said Mr. Adshead. "The Chair is particularly opportune. Of course, the school will go further than planning suburbs. As well as lecture courses for students, it has been suggested that there should be courses of public lectures."

If this comes to pass the general public will be able to keep abreast of expert opinion, and to take a practical and effective interest in the city's welfare.

MR. ADSHEAD'S CAREER.

The new Professor comes from a similar post, the first of its kind, at Liverpool University, where Sir W. H. Lever gave the Empire a lead by endowing a Chair of Town Planning in 1909. Professor Adshead was born in Manchester in 1868. He came to London at the age of twenty-one, and after occupying various posts, set up for himself in 1893. His first success was in a competition for the design of Taunton Town Hall. Since then he has contrived to design and carry out various important public schemes, though this side of his work has been subordinated to the pioneer work of formulating the new art or science of Town Planning.

WHAT IS TOWN PLANNING?

Town Planning is not an abstract science, but an important phase of social reform. As adviser to the Duchy of Cornwall, for instance, Mr. Adshead has had to report on the Prince of Wales' estates in South London. Therein lies a need for a sociologic as well as an architectural knowledge. The housing of the people has, too, its eugenic side, and Dr. C. W. Saleeby has written with enthusiasm of Mr. Adshead's common-sense contruction of working-class dwellings.

"The true end of town planning is to provide schemes that will ensure that towns will be erected in a way that will inspire the citizen, elevate his imagination, refine him, simplify his existence, and encourage him to live nobly," says Mr. Adshead. And when this desire is backed by practical knowledge and the authority of a university, it follows that much can be done not only to provide cottages, but to erect noble public buildings, and to construct streets in which there shall be no complaining.

CHARACTER IN CITIES.

The problem of the town planner differs from that of the Garden City designer. One has a clear field and a fresh start. But the old city presents other problems. As Mr. Adshead says:—

The wrong sort of character is not only given to streets and parks, worse sins have find the corporation works; the gas works, interests in a town. How often does one fined the corporation works; the gas works power stations and corporation yard occupying the choicest residential sites in a town; the scullery sink and stove fixed in the drawing-room bay. Here it is thought both foolish and stupid, but is hardly noticed in reference to an incident in a town. Mortlake, for example, in its evident enthusiasm for economy, has in its innocence, committed this great crime; but Mortlake, sad to say, is not alone. It is only by fully appreciating the peculiar significance of each site and separate area, and by using it in the most natural way, that the best traits in its character can be brought out.

Nor need high land values deduct from the land available for parks. If legislation were forthcoming land values would adjust themselves to the new conditions.

THE PROGRAMME.

The new professor has no short cuts to efficiency. His students will master, as before, the essentials of the architectural craft. But, in addition, they will be instructed in the history and tradition of cities, in social science, civic design, and the legislation that began with the Town Planning Act and which doubtless will be extended by the Local Government Board.

There will be three lines of defence:—

University Students, who will be the architects of to-morrow.

The intelligent minority of outsiders who are willing to study civic questions.

The general public, who gradually will constitute a public opinion and speed up progress.

Properly considered, town plannings is to public life what character is to the individual. If the tailor makes the man, how much more does the architect shape his destiny? It seems almost incredible that the planning of cities should have been left to haphazard. The architect has been at the mercy of ignorant private owners and even more foolish municipal authorities.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS.

Now that the Universities are tackling the problem, and London has given a lead, it follows that within the next few years the general principles of civic planning will be mutually understood. In 1912 Mr. Adshead visited Canada and the United States, and studied social and housing conditions there. He has also studied these problems in Germany. The machinery will soon exist for the interchange of views and experience. And already a literature is arising. Mr. Adshead himself has contributed largely to the "Town Planning Review," and is engaged upon a book on "Town Planning and the City of the Future for Messrs. Methuen. The very nature of the subject forbids pedantry, and London's new professor, though a specialist, correlates his work with a broad view of education.

NOT A TIME FOR MEANNESS.

REFERENCE AT THE SCOTTISH FREE CHURCH.

At the United Free Church of Scotland on Sunday evening, the Rev. R. M. Gray referred to the war. He said:—The thing I have to say is something which I need not dwell upon because you are all feeling it, namely, that we are all called upon to give for the relief of those who are in distress. So far as distress can be met by money it must and will be forthcoming. That distress may occur among your own friends. It is occuring among those who are fighting their country's battles. It will be found among the poor in this land and in our own country. And to relieve it at some sacrifice to ourselves is surely not an act of supereminent charity, but a debt of honour.

Let me add something which scarcely needs to be said to you (that should not need to be said) but which perhaps does need to be said, and which was said with great force by a woman speaker in the Town Hall on Friday, that what is given now, in response to a very special call, must not be given at the expense of our ordinary and permanent charities. There is no reason why they should suffer at least so far as those of us are concerned whose income is not yet diminished. What merit or honour can there be in taking from other needs what we give to this one, in giving only what we should in any case have given in other ways? That is neither charity nor the just discharge of a robbing Peter to pay Paul. (Dont let us go debt but only a very aggravated instance of about saying that it is inevitable, for that is only an appeal to the meanness in human nature.) And this is not a time when we are going to expect meanness from anybody. Lastly let us not forget the suffering of those who are presently our enemies. They too are our brethren, who are dear to God. There is no command of Christ's plainer than the command to love our enemies, and to pray for them who despitefully use us. We wish to conquer them, and please God we mean to conquer for this reason among any other lesser ones, that it seems to us the only way to the ultimate peace of Europe. But we must try to think of them without bitterness or vindictiveness. Let us think of the multitude of thomes among them, as among ourselves and our allies, where there are and are going to be desolate wives and mothers, and desolate children. And whatever, we hear of their treatment of us, let us be careful not to withold from those of them whose lot is cast among us that compassion which they need, and that unfailing courtesy which we owe it to ourselves to give them.

The one hundred and thirty Germans, who were taken prisoners on their arrival in Colombo by various steamers and detained temporarily on board the s.s. "Gallia" &c., have been conveyed by special train to Ragana. It is understood that they will not live in the cooly quarters but on the spot where the old Boer camp was situated, special accommodation having been provided for them on that side. The Ceylon Light Infantry are guarding them there.

Dr. Lefroy, Bishop of Calcutta, was amongst the English people who happened to be on the Continent at the time Germany declared war on France. For reasons of health his lordship went to Aix-les-Bains with the object of visiting Switzerland later on. But war broke out while he was at the former resort and he found it convenient to leave. Turning between duty and a desire to see Switzerland, Dr. Lefroy reasoned that if he did get within the neutral zone he would not get out again in time to return to Calcutta as arranged in October. So he promptly abandoned the idea, left France and crossed over to Harrogate where he was satisfactorily recouping his health at the time the last mail left England.

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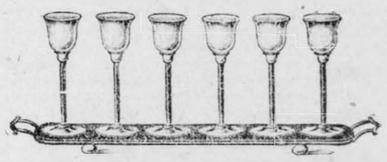

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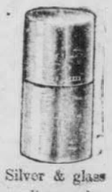

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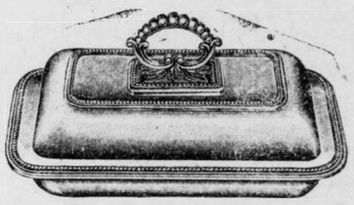

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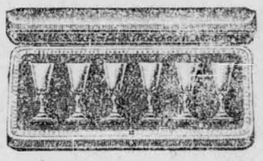

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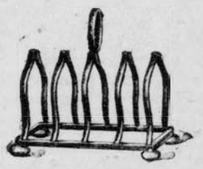

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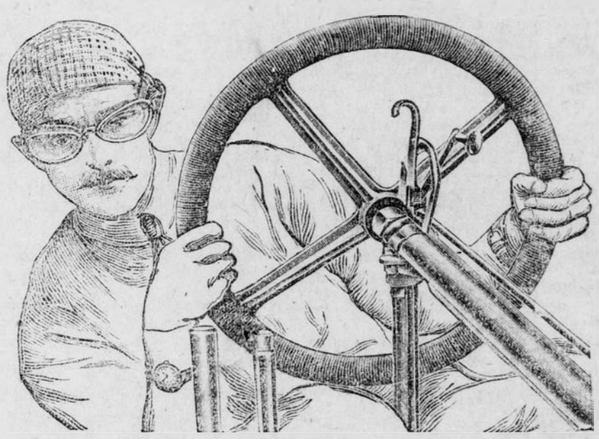

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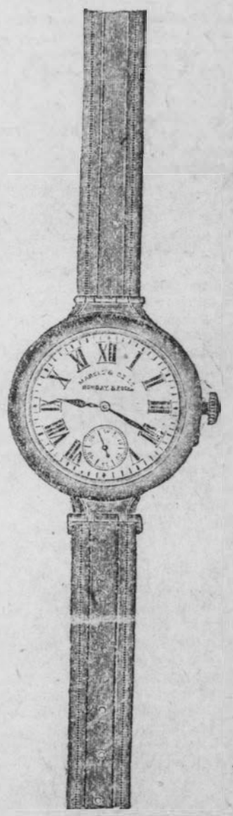

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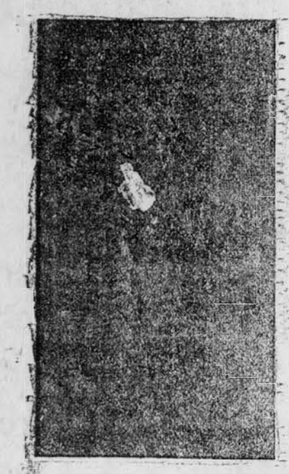

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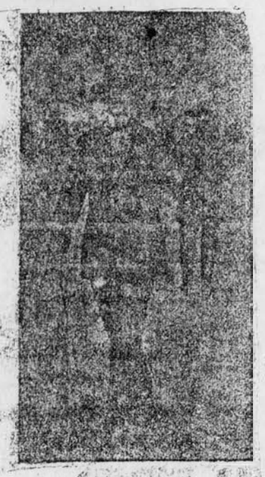

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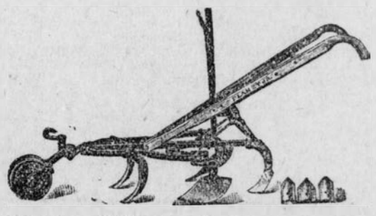

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